THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1870. NO. 35.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues) $1 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 33
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

CAPITUATION OF SCLESTADT.

Another French Sortie Repulsed.

Council of Ministers at Versailles.

Bismarck on the Military and Political Situation.

Garibaldi Defeats a Prussian Force.

Eugenie Taking No Part in Peace Negotiations.

Thiers at Versailles Negotiating.

FRANCE.

A French Sortie Repulsed.

STUTTGART, October 25.—General Suckow telegraphed to the Government here, on Sunday, that the French made a sortie across the Marne, at Joinville, on Friday, against the Wurtemburg outposts. Three French battalions, with artillery, unsuccessfully engaged our troops from that point and Joinville to Champigny. They were bravely repulsed by the Second Rifle battalion, part of the Seventh regiment of Wurtemburgers, with a loss of two killed and wounded.

Council of Ministers at Versailles.

DARMSTADT, October 24.—Baron Dalwegk has gone with Herr Hoffman to Versailles, to attend the Council of Ministers.

New Military Regulations.

TOURS, October 24, evening, *via* LONDON October 25.—M. Erave, formerly Mayor of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, has been appointed Director General of the Safety of France. Department committees have been authorized to remove all property or animals likely to be useful to the enemy. The Minister of War has been empowered to suspend traffic over any railroad for the same reason. The departments of Lower Seine and Eure are declared in a state of siege. There have been many cases of insubordination, but the general in which the guilty parties were punished with death.

The Sortie of the 21st.

TOURS, October 25.—Late advices from Paris show the sortie made on the 21st was exceedingly successful. Many Prussians were killed and taken prisoners. The journals, commenting on the Prussian report of the affair, call attention to its false statements, especially in representing the general loss as insignificant, and claiming the capture of a number of prisoners, when the enemy only admit five.

As the wind has been unfavorable for several days past, no balloons have left Paris.

Scenes Among the Besiegers—Two Bodies of the Besiegers Mistake Each Other for the Enemy and Fight for Hours. Suffering Illness and Loneliness.

From private but reliable sources we hear there are vast numbers of sick in the camps of the besiegers, and on many occasions the discontent of the men has been loudly expressed, and their commanding officers have been obliged to go often among the troops to keep up their morale, sorties are made daily by small parties of cuirassiers, and the constant firing at night from the forts severely harass the Prussians. Up to the present time the Germans have not succeeded in erecting batteries of seige guns near enough to commence effective bombardment of the city.

The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles, and has been there since the enemy occupied the town, until a day or two ago, when he managed to make his escape. He says that even in the vicinity of Versailles the Germans are constantly annoyed by Francs-tireurs, who keep up an active guerrilla warfare, firing from ambuscades, and constantly killing numbers of the enemy.

The following dispatches have been received:

LA LOUPE, October 25 .. A large force of Prussians were at Courtenay on the 23d. Their scouts appeared at Porigonen, but in the evening they returned to Chartres, after blowing up the bridge of Landelles. A detachment of the 1st National Guard were shot by the enemy at Jorry.

BESANCON, October 24.—The invaders are retreating from Chatillon le Duc taking several wagon loads of provisions. They left a large number of dead on the field, among them a colonel of Baden cuirassiers.

"NEUF CHATEAU, October 25.—On Friday night the Prussians attempted to surprise Neuf Verzon, but the plans were discovered by the gallant and successful sorties of the garrison. The troops engaged in the sorties returned killed a number of the enemy. Two bodies of the Saxons, mistaking each other in the night for the enemy, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses."

War to the Death.

TOURS, October 25.—The journals received from the provinces continue to express the lack of confidence inspired by the action of England. All of them attribute Prussian influence in it, as it was well understood that military operations are going on satisfactorily. The same journals demand that the Government withdraw from the negotiation and continue the war to the death. As yet Prussian safe conducts for Thiers have not arrived, so nothing more is to be done in that direction.

A delegate of the Government has concluded in London a loan of two hundred and fifty millions francs, shares to be issued by by France at 85, bearing six per cent. Interest and payable in thirty-four years at par. Subscriptions will be opened in France and England. As the Prussians have menaced Bourges with the foundries, cannon and material are to be removed. Accordingly to an order issued, Gamgnetta companies of telegraph operators are appointed to all the garrisons, with instruction to keep the Government perfectly instructed of all the movements. The men are all to be armed. M. Chinal, Conservateur of Gers, gives terrible details of the treatment of the women at St. Clermont by the Prussians, and as the population now show resistance Prussians beat them brutally.

The Journals relate that the Prussians at Loup have ordered the judicial authorities of the town to render justice in the name of Napoleon as Prussia did not recognize the Republic. The French authorities refused, and has temporarily ceased to exercise their functions.

Two spies were brought to Tours, one of them said to be the nephew of Bismarck. They were officers in disguise.

Reported Victory by Garibaldi Over the Prussians.

It is reported that Garibaldi has defeated the Prussians, capturing two mitrailleuses and 150 horses. It is asserted that Garibaldi has made an effective disposal of a large force, protecting Lyons from the advance of the Prussians. His command is daily increasing in importance. The Prussians have not yet left Dijon, they had sent beyond Orleans, and are apparently expecting an attack there.

A priest, writing from Bourges the 18th, describes a balloon going out to aid the French wounded. He says he saw the operations of the American ambulance. He emphatically and sufficiently praise the activity, charity and spirit of concord of the American surgeons.

Large numbers of Remington guns were distributed here to-day. Upon trial the troops pronounce them superior to chassepots, especially because they can be fired faster.

More companies of francs-tieurs left to-day for the front. The Minister has been to procure breech-loaders. They will go out to-morrow, all well armed.

ENGLAND.

The Negotiations for Peace a Failure.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Berlin, stating that the late negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for the cession of French territory. The *Times*, in an article advising the British Government to make no further efforts to put a stop to the war, now says: If England persists in negotiating for peace, she must be ready to state something on it.

The *Standard* says: Negotiations are actively going on between Versailles and the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst, with a view to the return of the Empress to France to resume the Regency and negotiate for peace. The departure of the Empress was delayed last night, but may be expected at any moment.

Thiers has accepted the mission to negotiate for an armistice and for peace. He left a large number of dead on the field, among them a colonel of Baden cuirassiers.

England's Military Condition.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in a recent public address, thus gave a picture of England's poor preparedness for war: "Our army was gone and at the same time deliberately, that he believed this country was at the present moment wholly unprepared, by land, to meet the invader. They had not, but might, transport their herds; but no one seemed to anticipate that in one single year, yes, in one fortnight, houses, cattle, and all that was valuable, might be swept into absolute nothingness, and that was the condition to which they must submit in the event of war. As regards men, they were a mere handful indeed they could not put on their feet the number in line that Belgium could. With regard to their reserve forces, they were not satisfactorily officered, ill-trained, and worse armed. There was no staff instruction among the officers; no assembling of a brigade drill of the men, and there was not a single regiment of militia or volunteers who possessed a breechloader, so that, if well to the front, the enemy, they would meet with absolute butchery and destruction. Not only were they disconnected but they were controlled by seperate acts and separate regulations. Then as to their force, he considered them to be still unfinished, and in a great measure not properly mounted for field guns. Referring to the Moncrieff, which could be fixed in French carriages, he said that the gun gunner completely out of sight, there was not one mounted, and as for torpedoes, which were loaded with tremendous charges of the American war, they had not one in store. Seventeen days with regard to the maintenance and supply of military implements was kept in one single depot, and practically undefended in case of invasion. Not only were their cavalry lower in strength than it should be, but the horses, he believed, would be unsufficient, and many far too young, and would probably break down in the first days of a campaign. Speaking of the defective organization, Lord Carnarvon referred to the want of preparation in the Crimea and Abyssinian wars, and speaking of the Trent affair, when troops were sent to Canada he said it was not, perhaps, generally known that absolutely our troops could not have marched through that state if they had not been supplied with boots through the kind offices of the Emperor of the French from the French stores. Again, he knew a case where it was necessary to organize hastily a field hospital for soldiers, and where not one single cavalry transport could be found."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1870.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE CASE.

When the case of Ramsey against the Erie Railroad Company was called for trial this morning before Judge Barnard, at the Supreme Court, special term, counsel for plaintiff moved for postponement, on the ground that an injunction had been imposed on them by which they were restrained from proceeding for this trial until within four days. Judge Barnard denied the motion, whereupon counsel refused to answer, and default was taken by for defendants.

THE JACKSON-DOUGLAS TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas Jackson, for shooting Archibald Douglass, was continued to-day. The court room was densely crowded. The witness so far examined all testified that Douglass was endeavoring to get away when Jackson shot him.

VIOLATION OF ELECTION LAWS.

At the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Benedict called the attention of the grand jury to the laws regulating elections. He pointed out the offences under the United States law of August 4th, 1870, repealing all obnoxious statutes for the punishment of officers or voters committing fraud, and said doubtful cases laws was the entire power of the United States. He called on the Grand Jury to dismiss all partisan feelings for the question was not of party but of civil liberty. He also called attention to offenses against the registry laws.

PERJURY.

The examination of Theo. Allen, on a charge of perjury, commenced to-day before Justice Cox.

But one witness was examined, who testified to the false representations Mr. and Mrs. Allen under oath. Allen's counsel claimed that the charge was revived against his client because he belonged to the Young Democracy.

A VICTORY FOR THE REDS.

In the match game of base ball to-day, between the Red Stockings and the Mutuals, at the end of the seventh innings the score stood: Red Stockings 7, Mutuals 6; and at the close of the game, Red Stockings 7, Mutuals 1.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

Warrants are said to have been issued for the arrest of over thirty persons charged with illegal registration. Many of the parties, it is reported, have left the city.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

RAILROAD SUIT.

The case of the Erie Railroad vs. Dorman B. Eaton, and others, asking a perpetual injunction restraining them from acting as counsel for the company, and restraining David Groesbeck from acting as receiver in any case against the company, was to-day adjourned for three weeks.

IMPORTATION OF YELLOW FEVER.

During the past week eight vessels have arrived from infected ports, with twenty-one cases of yellow fever aboard, six of which terminated fatally. There are yet seventeen patients at quarantine.

THANKSGIVING.

Governor Hoffman issued a proclamation for thanksgiving on November 24th.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The ocean yacht race between Bennett's Dauntless and Douglass's Sappho was sailed to-day, resulting in a victory for the Sappho, which beat the Dauntless twenty three minutes and thirty-five seconds in a race of six hours, forty-five minutes and ten seconds. The yachts started from a stake boat fifteen miles outside Sandy Hook, the course being of twenty-five miles dead beat to windward and return. The Sappho beat the Dauntless by almost fifteen minutes and seventeen seconds, and on the run home with a free wind four minutes and eighteen seconds.

HORACE GREELEY

Has recovered, and addressed a meeting of the Irish Republicans to-night.

CIGARS SEIZED.

The United States authorities seized 198,000 cigars belonging to F. Reed, he being charged with violation of the revenue laws.

THE WEATHER.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 57.
Baltimore—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 58.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 63.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 63.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 61.
St. Louis—Overcast; wind S. W.; ther. 70.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 59.
Little Rock—Raining; wind S. E.; ther. 70.
Omaha—Cloudy; cold; ther. 66.

Buy the Checkered Bags,
If you want Genuine Snow Flake Flour. †

THE IRON INTEREST.

Meeting of the Hanging Rock Iron Association at Ironton, Ohio—Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Protection of American Labor and Against a Reduction of Wages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, October 25, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Hanging Rock Iron Association was held here to-day. A large number of iron manufacturers were present upwards of sixty furnaces being represented. A general discussion of the interests of this region of the country ensued, and statements were made of the prices paid for the different kinds of labor used in the manufacture of pig iron. A comparison of these prices with those paid in European countries developed the important fact that prices here are three and four times higher than in Europe. It was generally agreed that laborers were receiving no more than their well being required, and that a general reduction of wages ought to be avoided if possible. It was further stated that the large increase in the production in the last few years had created such a competition as to reduce the prices of pig iron to the lowest rates, and made the business hazardous for the future. The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The increase in the production of pig iron, caused by the great demand for the same, arising from the protecting influence of the tariff of 1867; the improved facilities for making the same at the furnaces then in operation, and in the large increase of furnaces in all the iron districts of the United States, has caused a reduction of eleven dollars per ton since our last annual meeting, and that at present prices there is but little profit to any and an actual loss to many furnaces in its manufacture: therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, if it were not for the very material reduction in the prices of corn and provisions, which enter so largely into the cost of the production of iron, we could not continue its manufacture at present prices.

Resolved, That what manufacturers most need is stability in our revenue laws, and that competition among home manufacturers will accomplish the object we had in view at the commencement. Then should, treasure and suffering it cost us to win our past victories convinces the Prussian nation that they can hope for no full security without retaining those territories wrenched from Germany for purposes of aggression, but such compensation Prussia earnestly desires peace, but only peace we can give full security for the future." In reply to a question whether Germany is able to stand a long campaign, he said: "The people who talk of the exhaustion of Germany are utterly ignorant of the facts. We have large resources at hand, and the hardest work is over. While we are anxious for peace, we have no fear for the future." Responding an armistice, he said: "The chances of war complicated the negotiations for peace Prussia is willing to listen to proposals seeing the end of the war from any quarter likely to lead to practical results, in view of the disorganized state of France, no matter whether it comes from the Ex-Emperor or the present provisional government, but an armistice is useless unless made to lead to peace."

It has been decided that the Francs-tireurs must be treated as soldiers, when wearing military dress.

The rumors of peace fill all quarters of the army. An armistice is believed probable.

BELGIUM.

Marching to the Relief of Verdun.

BRUSSELS, October 25.—The *Echo* says two thousand men, with four mitrailleuses, left here to relieve the troops blockaded there.

An Appeal for Aid for the Starving People of Ardennes and Alsace.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The executive committee of the association for the relief of the misery on the battlefields appeal to the public for aid in sending a ship load of breadstuffs and meat to the starving people of Ardennes and Alsace. Acommunication has been sent to the letter from H. S. Sanford, ex-Minister to Belgium, dated Brussels, October 1, which states that in Ardennes alone the region along the Belgian frontier two hundred thousand people are in peril of starvation; many are without shelter, save such as is made of branches, and the support of their burning homes only the clothes upon their backs. They have only raw food to be charily provided or can still be obtained from the scanty ungathered root crops, while winter is fast approaching and thousands must perish unless help comes speedily.

England's Military Condition.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in a recent public address, thus gave a picture of England's poor preparedness for war: "Our army was gone and at the same time deliberately, that he believed this country was at the present moment wholly unprepared, by land, to meet the invader. They had not, but might, transport their herds; but no one seemed to anticipate that in one single year, yes, in one fortnight, houses, cattle, and all that was valuable, might be swept into absolute nothingness, and that was the condition to which they must submit in the event of war. As regards men, they were a mere handful indeed they could not put on their feet the number in line that Belgium could. With regard to their reserve forces, they were not satisfactorily officered, ill-trained, and worse armed. There was no staff instruction among the officers; no assembling of a brigade drill of the men, and there was not a single regiment of militia or volunteers who possessed a breechloader, so that, if well to the front, the enemy, they would meet with absolute butchery and destruction. Not only were they disconnected but they were controlled by seperate acts and separate regulations. Then as to their force, he considered them to be still unfinished, and in a great measure not properly mounted for field guns. Referring to the Moncrieff, which could be fixed in French carriages, he said that the gun gunner completely out of sight, there was not one mounted, and as for torpedoes, which were loaded with tremendous charges of the American war, they had not one in store. Seventeen days with regard to the maintenance and supply of military implements was kept in one single depot, and practically undefended in case of invasion. Not only were their cavalry lower in strength than it should be, but the horses, he believed, would be insufficient, and many far too young, and would probably break down in the first days of a campaign. Speaking of the defective organization, Lord Carnarvon referred to the want of preparation in the Crimea and Abyssinian wars, and speaking of the Trent affair, when troops were sent to Canada he said it was not, perhaps, generally known that absolutely our troops could not have marched through that state if they had not been supplied with boots through the kind offices of the Emperor of the French from the French stores. Again, he knew a case where it was necessary to organize hastily a field hospital for soldiers, and where not one single cavalry transport could be found."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Morton's Declination of the English Mission.

The Position Not Offered to Mr. Creswell—Preparations to Meet Contingencies in New York City —Preliminary Reports—The Census of Baltimore—Gen. Meigs's Reply to ex-Secretary Welles—Fine Auroral Display, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1870.

Morton's Declination of the English Mission.

The President has received a formal letter from Senator Morton, declining the mission to England. The reasons given are stated at the White House to be purely political. The letter will not be given out for the present.

The Mission not Offered to Creswell.

Postmaster General Creswell is authority for the statement that he has not been offered the English mission, and that he could not be induced to go abroad in such capacity.

A Short Report.

The report of the Quartermaster General bids fair to be a compact document this year, free from the usual cumbersome details. Some weeks since thirty-five clerks were asked for by General Meigs, to prepare statistics for his report. The Secretary of War replied that such figures were useless, were never read by any one, and it would be far better to omit them entirely.

Preparations for the New York Election.

The authorities here are making active preparations to meet any contingencies which may arise at the election in New York city. The only troops moving at present, however, are companies of the Eighth Infantry on the way from Charleston. There is no expectation of any interference, unless an attempt is made to carry out the present designs of the Democratic managers to overawe the Judges of Election and force fraudulent votes upon them; but in any event the President is determined to see that the law is fully executed.

The Preliminary Reports

Of Auditors, Comptrollers and heads of Bureaus, showing the details of business in each office, and in some the receipts and expenditures, have been finished in most of the Departments. So far as the receipts and expenditures are concerned, they will not be ready been published in the statement furnished from the Treasury Department for nearly a month, and it is not deemed to be business proper have no general interest.

The Census of Baltimore.

Complete returns from Baltimore show the population of the city to be only 267,599. The local census of 1868 made a showing of 332,193, since which time there have been 6,000 new buildings erected. The total number of buildings in the city is 49,826. The Baltimore papers are disappointed at the result of the returns, claiming that they come short of doing the city justice. It is proposed to have a new census taken by the local authorities.

Meigs's Reply to Welles.

General Meigs' reply to ex-Secretary Welles is printed here this afternoon. The point of it is that Welles, who was in command at Pensacola, was to send a strong expedition to Pensacola, and that the movement on Fort Sumter was made by the Navy Department, without advice from Welles, not from any special want of confidence in him, but because it was deemed prudent to confine all knowledge of the contemplated operations to the smallest possible number.

The Aurora

Was very bright here again early this evening. The light in the north was quite faint, but a similar broad band of blood red light noticed last night extended nearly east and west as far as the eye could reach, as before several degrees south of the zenith.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

TREASURER SPINNER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of Treasurer Spinner will show for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, receipts of $48,263,321 50; decreased expenditures, $47,159,080 99; total, $75,242,402 49; decreased receipts, $4,345,380 41; increased expenditures, $2,882,681 51; total, $7,228,061 92. This large gain by larger collection and reduced expenditures, leaves a balance in the treasury for the special and sinking funds for the year ending June 30th, were as follows: Coupon fund, $1,000 00; sinking fund, $1,000 00; premium paid on the same, $16,741,551 43; accrued interest on same, $1,425,113 49; total, $132,801,804 92.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Asa Bird Gardner, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Arkansas; Jas. Seely, United States Attorney, Nevada.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO SENATOR MORTON.

The following is the President's reply to Senator Morton's letter declining the English mission:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1870.

To Hon. O. P. Morton.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 19th inst., declining the English mission, with reasons therefor, is received. I have conversed with you in full on the reasons which induced me to tender the mission, and you find it your duty to pursue in the matter; but I regret that the country is not to have your valuable services in the position at this very important juncture. Your course, however, I deem to be right, and I will not be deterred by your constituents in Indiana and throughout the country. With assurances of my highest regard, I remain, truly, your friend,

"U. S. GRANT."

THE REASONS FOR GEN. COX'S RETIREMENT.

It may be stated with confidence that the reasons for Gen. Cox's retirement involved no difference of opinion with Public Policy, but were entirely to report, were strike harmony in the policy of conducting the affairs through the agency of civilians elected for their business qualifications as far as possible, and not known benevolent character. The only thing that could be construed as involving a disagreement was the Cox letter, but that letter was the Mezarrahan claim. A year ago the President expressed to Cox his desire that no patent be signed in his name, either for Mc Garrahan or the New Idra Company, until further orders. Finally he was informed that as much corruption had been charged on both sides, and as the matter was undergoing legislation. Inquiry even before the present administration came into existence. On the 23d of August last the President wrote Mr. Cox a note, in which he communicated similar views and directed that the matter be attended by the Secretary appointed to sign land patents for the President, unless by its own specific order through the Secretary himself. The Secretary on receipt of the President's letter promptly gave notice to the Land Patent Secretary. Gen. Cox explained to the President that Mr. Graham was not the proper person to sign it. It was the new Idra company's claim to the same patent, and in the possession of which is contested by Mr. Graham. But this matter was not the cause of the Secretary's resignation. The reasons given for the holding of the correspondence and for the resignation, and acceptance, is that it was all a time it took place and that it is wholly private by both parties, and involved no difference in public measures as a cause of official separation.

NO ELECTION YET.

It has been ascertained from official sources that no person is yet decided upon for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it will be some days before the selection is made. The President is considering the subject calmly and deliberately.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Republican* of Charleston, South Carolina, of the 21st, says that the Republican party is thoroughly victorious, making a clean sweep of the State by twenty thousand majority. The Legislature, Congressional ticket, and electing more than two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Also, that they have elected all but at least nineteen of the thirty-one counties of the State. The Charleston *Courier*, on the other hand, insists that a majority of the Legislature would show a majority for the Opposition ticket, but a fair count will be had.

The Charleston *News* concedes the election of the Republican State ticket, and also the election of Col. McKinlock, Union Reformer, to Congress from the Fourth district.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Official returns from all the Congressional Districts show a majority for Kelley of 15,000.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Ethan Allen has declined the Republican nomination for Governor in the Eighth district.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The Cook County Democratic Convention this evening has met and made the following nominations: Congress, Thomas Hayne; Sheriff, Charles Kern; County Treasurer, Fort Wright; Clerk Circuit Court, M. C. Stearns; Twenty-fifth District, H. S. Monroe and Daniel Cameron; representatives, ——— Bonney, Franklin C. Cornell, Carter H. Harrison, John Dunkin, W. J. Jones, Thomas Shirley, Clinton Briggs, D. H. Donald, Wm. B. Ogden, E. P. Peabody, J. M. Wilson, Thomas Shirley, James R. Turner, and John W. Armstrong.

SALEM, Indiana, October 25.—The Republican Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district, met here yesterday. It is supposed he committed suicide.

The first grand Exposition of the Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, opened in Augusta, Georgia, yesterday. The number of articles of every kind on exhibition was very large.

John Fallow, of Philadelphia, Wm. S. Wood and Theodore Wright, of this city, and Thomas W. Hughes, of Pottsville, Pa., and Edgar P. Bull, of Warsaw, Ill., entered suit in the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, yesterday, against the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, to compel them to build a contract. The plaintiffs allege they had a contract with the company to furnish iron for the track, filling stock for the road, and to build depots, etc., for which they were to receive twenty thousand dollars in stock and twenty thousand dollars in first mortgage bonds per mile, but the defendants now refuse to fulfill it. The plaintiffs also ask for an injunction restraining the defendants from giving the work to other parties.

Perry Randolph, who was arrested in Jackconnty, Mo., some months ago for passing counterfeit money, entered suit in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis yesterday against Swift and Cowan, lawyers of Kansas City, for twenty thousand dollars. Randolph alleges that he paid Swift & Cowan seven thousand five hundred dollars, for which they were to procure bail for him and defend his case, which they failed to do and kept his money.

Buy the Checkered Bags,
If you want Genuine Snow Flake Flour. †

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1870.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE CASE.

When the case of Ramsey against the Erie Railroad Company was called for trial this morning before Judge Barnard, at the Supreme Court, special term, counsel for plaintiff moved for postponement, on the ground that an injunction had been imposed on them by which they were restrained from proceeding for this trial until within four days. Judge Barnard denied the motion, whereupon counsel refused to answer, and default was taken by for defendants.

THE JACKSON-DOUGLAS TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas Jackson, for shooting Archibald Douglass, was continued to-day. The court room was densely crowded. The witness so far examined all testified that Douglass was endeavoring to get away when Jackson shot him.

VIOLATION OF ELECTION LAWS.

At the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Benedict called the attention of the grand jury to the laws regulating elections. He pointed out the offences under the United States law of August 4th, 1870, repealing all obnoxious statutes for the punishment of officers or voters committing fraud, and said doubtful cases laws was the entire power of the United States. He called on the Grand Jury to dismiss all partisan feelings for the question was not of party but of civil liberty. He also called attention to offenses against the registry laws.

PERJURY.

The examination of Theo. Allen, on a charge of perjury, commenced to-day before Justice Cox.

But one witness was examined, who testified to the false representations made for Allen under oath. Allen's counsel claimed that the charge was revived against his client because he belonged to the Young Democracy.

A VICTORY FOR THE REDS.

In the match game of base ball to-day, between the Red Stockings and the Mutuals, at the end of the seventh innings the score stood: Red Stockings 7, Mutuals 6; and at the close of the game, Red Stockings 7, Mutuals 1.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

Warrants are said to have been issued for the arrest of over thirty persons charged with illegal registration. Many of the parties, it is reported, have left the city.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

RAILROAD SUIT.

The case of the Erie Railroad vs. Dorman B. Eaton, and others, asking a perpetual injunction restraining them from acting as counsel for the company, and restraining David Groesbeck from acting as receiver in any case against the company, was to-day adjourned for three weeks.

IMPORTATION OF YELLOW FEVER.

During the past week eight vessels have arrived from infected ports, with twenty-one cases of yellow fever aboard, six of which terminated fatally. There are yet seventeen patients at quarantine.

THANKSGIVING.

Governor Hoffman issued a proclamation for thanksgiving on November 24th.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The ocean yacht race between Bennett's Dauntless and Douglass's Sappho was sailed to-day, resulting in a victory for the Sappho, which beat the Dauntless twenty three minutes and thirty-five seconds in a race of six hours, forty-five minutes and ten seconds. The yachts started from a stake boat fifteen miles outside Sandy Hook, the course being of twenty-five miles dead beat to windward and return. The Sappho beat the Dauntless by almost fifteen minutes and seventeen seconds, and on the run home with a free wind four minutes and eighteen seconds.

HORACE GREELEY

Has recovered, and addressed a meeting of the Irish Republicans to-night.

CIGARS SEIZED.

The United States authorities seized 198,000 cigars belonging to F. Reed, he being charged with violation of the revenue laws.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fragments of the Cambria Washed Ashore—The Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament Approve the Foreign Policy of the Emperor—Politics in Italy, &c., &c.

The Hungarian Parliament.

PESTH, October 24.—The opposition in the Hungarian Parliament have signified their approval of the foreign policy of the Imperial Government.

Fragments of the Cambria Washed Ashore.

LONDON, October 25.—Fragments of the steamer Cambria have washed ashore on the coast of Antrim and Donegal.

Politics in Italy.

FLORENCE, October 24.—The recent events in Italy have broken up the old political organizations and a general reconstruction of parties on a new basis is imminent.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 25, 2 P. M.—Lard 74s. Wheat—receipts for three days 25,000 quarters, including 21,000 American.

LONDON, October 25, 2 P. M.—American securities quick. Railway stocks dull. Erie 28¾.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Convention in Cincinnati—A Slim Affair—Officers Chosen and Committees Appointed.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—The Convention to consider the propriety of removing the National Capital, assembled here to-day at 12:30 P. M., at Pike's Hall. It was called to order by Col. Stewart, of Mobile. J. G. Allen, of Illinois, was appointed temporary Chairman, and T. E. A. Cerona, of Ohio, Secretary. Pending a motion to appoint Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization, the Convention adjourned until three o'clock P. M., to give time for the arrival of delegates.

At the session of the National Capital Convention this afternoon, a committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows: Harlan, Illinois; Cosgswell, Nebraska; Hallam, Louisiana; Reeves, Missouri; Rucker, Kansas; Eichelberger, Iowa; Stewart, Alabama; Scott, Washington Territory; Forshey, Texas; Beach, Ohio.

On credentials—Kilburn, Iowa; Greene, Illinois; Manpin, Missouri; Ambrose, Nebraska; Brevier, Kentucky.

On Resolutions—Beardsley, Iowa; West, Kentucky; Forshey, Texas; Morrison, Illinois; Scott, Washington territory; Pratt, Missouri; Ricker, Kansas; Van Voorhees, Ohio; Gere, Nebraska.

Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, G. N Stewart, Alabama. Vice Presidents—G. W. Ambrose, Nebraska; Gere, Nebraska; Beardsley, Iowa; R. S. Brevier, Kentucky; Edward Barton, Kansas; Col. Forshey, Texas; Charles Scott, Washington Territory.

Sixty-five delegates reported—Ohio, twenty-two; Illinois, twenty-one; Missouri, five; Kentucky, three; Kansas, two; Nebraska, three; Alabama, one; Texas, one; Iowa, three; Washington territory, three.

The following letter was read from Horace Greeley, to which allusion was made last night:

NEW YORK, October 20, 1870.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 15th, inviting me to attend the Capital Convention at Cincinnati on the 25th. It is not possible that I could leave our state again pending our approaching elections. I can find time to say that the subject of your deliberation is of very great consequence to the country now and in future, and deserves prompt, as well as earnest, consideration. Washington seems to me an unfit place for the capital of our national metropolis, and one to speedily be rendered less conspicuous by the march of events. Our capital should be a great city. I prefer our greatest, supporting a perfectly independent district. I do not think the acts and leanings of the Government would be gratified by its removal from either Boston or Philadelphia, or from the hope of Federal patronage or the fear of its withdrawal. It should be near a dense, intelligent and spirited population, readily rallied in myriad to defend the national archives and treasures. It should be the focus of art and literature and refinement, thus inviting the presence and counsel of all the admirers of the choice spirits of the entire civilized world. Judge Davis is approaching the head of the city. I am quite sure that Washington is not the place. The whole subject should be generally canvassed, and I feel confident that a change will be approved and demanded.

Yours, truly, HORACE GREELEY.

"To L. N. Reeves, Cincinnati, Ohio."

A letter was also read from Colonel John W. Forney, opposed to the removal. After the reading of the letter a motion to adjourn was made to the reading on account of its length. A motion to rescind was carried by a vote of 39 to 37. A motion to adjourn as soon as to the disposition to be made of the paper the Convention adjourned.

Colonel Forney opposed the agitation as without the slightest shadow of justice, wholly unnatural for the present, and only calculated to excite animosities in every respect unhappy and unfortunate. So much, he says, as the movement appears intended for the special benefit of the West, he supposes to be a proper question before the bar of public opinion in the West, and therefore upon general grounds. Colonel Forney to the St. Louis *Republican*: remarks as a banquet in the city of Washington: a letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., and Hon. Thomas Shirley, late C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the remarks of Hon. Garrett Davis. He further says, that Thomas Ewing, Jr., and the St. Louis *Republican*, were both interestingly in favor of the scheme, and that it was to defeat it that the St. Louis Convention a failure. He quotes Senators Wade, of Ohio, and Howard, of Michigan, as opposed to it. The fitness of location the District of Columbia has been disposed of by Congress, and the Atlantic cable is the general detriment. He says the new plan of removing the nation's capital takes the place of the old proposition to extend the Union more by ring bitter passions. He concludes by saying that the Federal Government should have regards the movement fraught with incalculable mischief.

The motion to adjourn to meet in Chicago was withdrawn.

The Convention meets to-morrow at ten o'clock, at which time the Committee on Resolutions will submit their report. Other delegates are expected to-night.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Wheeling, Hopedale and Lake Shore Road—Eastern Outlets from Louisville—The Cincinnati Southern Project.

WHEELING, HOPEDALE AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

HOPEDALE, HARRISON COUNTY, O., }
October 24, 1870.

Some of your readers, if not all, would like to know what we are doing here in the interest of the projected railroad from Wheeling to the lakes. The committee beg leave to report as the result since the 20th day of September, the day set for opening books for pledging stock and the right of way, the sum of $16,000 local subscription, from the farmers mostly along the line from here to Wheeling, a distance of about twenty-five miles, and seventy-five miles from the river road. The committees from this point west to Urichsville have not reported, as they have been but recently appointed. The Committees will number one hundred and fifty men in all, and be thoroughly organized, and we hope to report $100,000 local subscription in the next thirty days. One million and seventy thousand eight hundred dollars in all is now pledged for building this road. This route, which runs through one of the finest regions of Ohio, rich in minerals and especially rich in coal, is not equaled any where for its agricultural resources. Coal, lumber and iron are to be heavy freights. The local trade will be at least $1,000 per mile, and will be much better, as it will cross, when finished, every railroad running east and west, except the one, the baltimore and Ohio, and will connect with that one at Wheeling, or at Bellair, six miles from it. Any information will be cheerfully given about our country, mineral resources, &c.

W., H. and L. S. R. R. Co.

EASTERN OUTLETS FROM LOUISVILLE.

The difficulties in the way of a joint occupation by the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and Louisville, by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, have been satisfactorily adjusted, and the additional track for the broad gauge line will be put on both immediately. Notwithstanding the enlargement of the canal around the Falls, boats from the lower Ohio and the Mississippi will probably prefer to ship their freights at Louisville, rather than to ascend the river the miles further to Cincinnati, and this will be more especially true during the low stages of water in the latter part of summer and in the autumn, so that it is of the greatest importance that there should be at Louisville the best facilities for for warding. With the entrance of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad into that city there will be three competing railway lines for Eastern freights—the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, the Ohio and Mississippi

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said in denial of the report that Mr. CAMERON had a paralytic attack on Friday, it does seem that he was seriously prostrated by an attack of some kind, and his condition must have been thought critical; for we are assured by the Philadelphia *North American* "that instead of continuing to the Atlanta, Georgia, cotton fair, for which he had started, and where he has been announced to deliver political speeches, he returned to Lochiel by special train for recuperation."

THE rumors and probabilities still make for peace—at least a cessation of hostilities—a consummation which not only the immediate combatants, but all the civilized world besides, must desire. France has no hope of escaping from the fact that she has been whipped, and that, too, thoroughly, and in the shortest time a nation of her pretensions ever was. Nor has her behavior since done much to secure the favor of the world. The proclamation of the Republic was like the utterance of a noble sentiment, which secures the applause of those who like it, but the moral degeneracy of the nation, as it has been exhibited in many forms, only deepens the regret that there should be so slight ground of expectation concerning such a form of government in France for a long time to come. Peace, even at the price which the reports mention, is something, it would seem, that France most needs. After that, most likely she will encounter new trials for which she is poorly prepared.

THE papers generally speak of the extent to which "scratching" was carried in nearly every State at the late elections. The sign is a healthy one. Voters seldom "scratch" a good candidate; and bad ones have not heretofore been "scratched" to the extent they ought to have been. There are many encouraging indications of the growth of moral worth in the estimation of the public in connection with political action. There are places where party discipline yet dominates the conscience and convictions of the voter, but this power is growing sensibly weaker, and party leaders should take the hint. This is not true of any one party, but of all parties and factions. Whoever after a philosophical survey of the whole field undertakes to predict with any confidence concerning parties any considerable distance in the future runs the risk of writing himself down a false prophet. "Men change, principles never." With the increase of intelligence principle becomes more surely the standard of action. It is this that has been manifested by the "scratching," which we hope will go on till parties will so act that there will be no occasion for it.

IT is stated that some half dozen additional Ohio River Bridge companies will ask to be chartered at the next session of Congress. No one will object, provided navigation is not interfered with. The recklessness with which charters have been granted is something rather remarkable, and the result will be that the back track will have to be taken. Congress appears to have acted on the idea that the navigation interests were of little account and growing less—that railroads were capable of transporting the internal commerce of the country, and that the favor formerly shown to rivers and canals should be transferred to them. This is wholly a mistaken notion, and the indications are that Congress and the country will correct themselves. We have reason to believe that the navigation interest will assert itself before Congress as it has never before done, and that a policy wiser than has heretofore ruled will prevail. While railroads should be granted every facility they require, it should be not a particle at the expense of our rivers, which after all carry the great bulk of the internal commerce. It is undoubtedly a fact that the railroads have been systematically gathering strength to fight the coming battle by throwing their influence in favor of Senators and Representatives more or less under their control, but we believe that they will be able to succeed no further than will promote the general welfare. It is manifest that a change is going on in public opinion in this regard, and that the "played out" railroads, as the monopolists are in the habit of calling them, will receive full justice.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

With the lapse of every day the present condition of the American mission to England becomes more and more a subject for regret. It may be that the settlement of the Alabama claims does not press in that direction; as it seems to be generally thought that the discussions preliminary and the final adjustment of that vexed question will at last be conducted and effected on this side of the Atlantic. But there are other subjects concerning the welfare of both England and America which call for the attention of an American representative in London competent to deal with them. The position is one which it is not easy to fill. Even in the times before the war, the occupant of the place, who performed his part with intelligence and decorum, was regarded by imaginative foreigners almost with awe as the representative of popular sovereignty in its mightiest manifestation, while to prosaic observers, as the spokesman of the Great Republic, he seemed to present the most imposing combination anywhere to be seen of power and simplicity. Besides the direct and defined duties of the office, we need hardly say that no insignificant purport of his mission ought to be to exhibit, in his own person and character in the metropolis of the world, the best results of democratic culture and discipline. At any time to appoint an inferior man to the place would be voluntarily to degrade the nation in the estimation of millions whose good opinion is valuable. It is, however, only just to say that in the course of our national history, so inexcusable and deplorable a mistake has seldom been committed. Even those Administrations whose home appointments have been most objectionable, have been generally careful with reference to the three or four higher foreign Ministers, and especially the Minister to England. In fact, with the great majority of Americans, it is a point of pride, as well as a principle of policy, to be represented in the old ancestral home, if anywhere, by a man capable of making an impression favorable to American civilization as well as capable of maintaining creditably American interests. The appointment of Mr. MOTLEY gave very general satisfaction. Though untried in diplomacy, his peculiar literary reputation left no doubt of his ability to perform the duties of the position, while his high character and known devotion to republican institutions, seemed to entitle him to the honor. For reasons which the President and others deem sufficient, Mr. MOTLEY has been recalled. Though still our representative, he is merely holding the place until the arrival of a successor. We may be sure that, in his public character, he will, in the meantime, be as quiet as possibe and assume no responsibility that he can avoid. Without the confidence of the administration he will not do anything by which disavowal and consequent affront might be incurred. But, unfortunately, during this interval between the recall of one Minister and the appointment of another the continent of Europe is convulsed with war. London has for some time been, and will for some time be, the scene of almost incessant diplomatic conferences with the view of effecting peace, and with reference to the changes made, or assumed to be made, necessary by the conflict between Germany and France. If represented by a suitable person, in the confidence of the administration, there can be little doubt that America might perform a useful and important part in the adjustment of some of the questions thus raised. Without "entangling alliances," without the slightest departure from its traditional policy, the American Government perhaps might exert a beneficent influence upon the course of events. Distance from the scene of struggle, the absence of jealousy resulting from its former relations to the nations now concerned, and other causes might have seemed to qualify its representative for such a part. Instead of exercising any such benign ministry in these troubled times, the voice of this great nation is not heard at all.

The difficulty of finding a suitable person for the place is perhaps apparent from the reserve maintained even by the press in suggesting names as worthy of the President's consideration. Generally prompt and persevering in rendering such aid to the rulers of the country, the newspapers almost universally in this matter display a degree of caution which is doubtless the measure of their embarrassment. Of the few names thus brought to the attention of the public not one has received anything like a general indorsement of fitness. Though each of the persons nominated evidently possesses some of the needful qualifications, he is just as clearly deficient in others. HORACE GREELEY would do admirably in some respects, but upon the whole he would not do at all. Besides, even if appointed, his well known and truly admirable modesty would not permit him to accept the place. WENDELL PHILLIPS has been named frequently in connection with the office, and not a few people speak of his qualifications for it with entire respect and even without misgiving. Some of these commendations, however, are clearly tinged with irony, and cannot be said to carry much force. So far as good looks, elegant address, and ready command of his mother tongue can qualify a man for the position, Mr. PHILLIPS must be admitted to be qualified. He also possesses earnestness and purity of character, and the instinctive faculty of social adaptation which is the result of much intercourse with the world. On the other hand, by his long and energetic career as a reformer, we fear that he is quite unfitted for the career of a diplomatist. His mind has become lop-sided. He is utterly unable to grasp more than one side of any subject at a time. Whenever thoroughly in earnest, he becomes a passionate dogmatist, and to cool phlegmatic Englishmen he would seem (what HENRY WARD BEECHER when over there seemed to Mr. MATHEW ARNOLD) "a heated barbarian." Then, it is more than likely that Mr. PHILLIPS is rather deficient in the intellectual furniture requisite to the skillful discussion of the high themes which would demand his attention. His knowledge may be extensive, his friends say that it is "almost universal," but it is probably very thin, superficial. Reading mainly in search of decorative morsels wherewith to illustrate an argument, or to give lustre to a period in a popular harangue, he has hardly made those acquisitions deep and solid which are required, not necessarily for exhibition or even for direct use, but as foundation and standing ground in the thorough discussion of politics and statesmanship as understood in Europe.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

We are pleased to observe that the public sentiment in favor of a Constitutional Convention is fast assuming the shape of a popular demand. The conviction has become general that radical changes in the Constitution of the State are imperatively required by the exigencies of the times. We were among the first in the State to call the attention of the people to the absolute necessity of replacing the worn out machinery of the State Government, and we note with interest and pleasure the progress which public opinion on this subject has made within six months last past. The Republican State Central Committee shirked the question, but the people have become interested, and the popular voice cannot be disregarded. We do not doubt that the General Assembly will act on this subject at the next session.

There is some difference of opinion in reference to the reorganization of the judiciary establishment. It seems to be generally agreed that the Supreme Court, as at present organized, is inadequate to the wants of the people. It is said that the Court is overburdened with business—that the five judges perform more labor than ought to be required of twelve men. This ought not to be, but we leave the suggestion of the remedy to persons skilled in the administration of the law. Judges and lawyers do not appear, however, to be agreed as to what the remedy should be.

The great evil which challenges public attention is special legislation. It is the fruitful source of bribery and corruption in all its forms. If the people of Pennsylvania would recover the good name of the Commonwealth, sadly tarnished in late years by venal and profligate legislators, the power to legislate specially, or otherwise than by general laws, will be entirely withdrawn from the General Assembly.

The offices of State Treasurer, Attorney General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Superintendent of Public Schools, ought to be made elective by the people.

The Convention of 1838, acting on the idea then much in vogue that the General Assembly was the guardian of the Treasury, committed the election of the Treasurer to the Legislature. It was not contemplated that the General Assembly would become so corrupt as to lose the confidence of the people and make the office of which they were to be the guardians an article of merchandise. The sad blunder of the Convention in refusing to allow the people to choose the State Treasurer by public election, and in committing that business to one hundred and thirty-three men, has been a most potent agency in destroying legislative purity and honor. Annually at the State capital is repeated the disgraceful exhibition of a struggle for the custody of five millions of dollars belonging to the public—of the expenditure of thousands, and even tens of thousands, in obtaining an election to an office which, until within a year past, was attached the salary of but *seventeen hundred dollars*, now five thousand. The public money of the Commonwealth has been practically, for five or six years past, a corruption fund used to buy an election to the office of State Treasurer and other places. Had the convention of 1838 designed to supply a means of corrupting the Legislature, it could scarcely have devised a more effectual way than that provided for the election of State Treasurer. The remedy is to make the office elective by the people, and surround the custody of the public money with suitable guards and penalties.

We think too that the number of members in each House should be considerably increased. It may be possible to corrupt one hundred persons in public place, but it will be found very difficult to corrupt six hundred. The increased expense consequent on the addition of one hundred and fifty to the Senate, and say four hundred to the House, would not be great; and if it were considerable, there are times and circumstances in which the wisest economy requires a liberal expenditure in advancing public interests. We must have honesty and purity in the Legislature, no matter at what cost.

There are other matters requiring the attention of the Constitutional Convention, to which we will not for the present advert. The Legislature will act in obedience to the public will in calling the convention at an early day. It cannot be too soon.

A LATE number of the *Augsburg Gazette* comments upon the disadvantages which, in a military sense, Northern Germany incurs by the union with the South. In the present war, the States of Southern Germany contributed about 180,000 men to the common German host for the encounter with France, while the North German Confederation contributed 344,000 men, or five-sixths of the aggregate force. Hitherto Northern Germany has had to defend against France a boundary of only a few leagues, that is, the line from Saarbrucken to Nanzig; but in future, the line to be defended will extend from Saarbrucken to Basel, a distance nearly four times greater than before. Hitherto the southern boundary of the Northern Confederacy has been easily defensible; but by the union, the southern line of South Germany, constantly exposed to easy assault from the Tyrol and from Bohemia, becomes the boundary which United Germany will have to protect. Not in the way of objection or cavil but merely as a matter of fact, the disproportion is pointed out between the contribution of force on the part of the South and the obligation of defense assumed by the North. If at any future time Austria, France and Italy should combine against Germany, the North German Federation would be more advantageously situated strategically than united Germany will be. The important consideration, however, doubtless is that in consequence of the incorporate union it ceases to be probable that one of the parts will ever become an ally of a foreign power in attacking the other. What has so often happened before will hardly happen again.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A poetical somebody is inspired by the dance of society as follows:

A smile of request, an assent and a giggle,
A shake to the train, to the shoulders a wriggle;
A bounce, and a slide, a turn, and a skip,
A teeter, a back-breaking bend, and a dip,
And *that* is the graceful, the fairy-like "dip."

The annual exportation of $9,000,000 worth of cheese against $500,000 worth of butter tells why butter is dear. The milk that goes into that cheese for export is taken away from the production of butter, and we feel it in the prices we have to pay for butter. This cheese making increases rapidly because the foreign demand is large and steady. The factories cause such a demand for milk that the farmers discontinue making butter and make a larger profit on their milk.

An Indian Commissioner was recently paying $90,000 of war claims to the Qua Paw Indians, and had a chance to see how the aborigines are cheated. A man claiming to be acting as attorney for the Indians sat at one end of the table at which the money was being paid, and received 33½ per cent. of all the money paid. The Commissioner, whose duty it was to certify that the payment had been properly made, declined to make the correction desired by the Virginia people, that General Lee's middle name was Edward, instead of Edmund, and said that he was first in rank in his class at West Point.

Several of the financial editors of the New York daily papers have acquired fortunes. The late Mr. Snow, of the *Tribune*, retired with $300,000. Mr. Bonner left the *Herald* with $100,000. Mr. Cornwallis, his successor, retired with half that amount, and married a lady of refinement, position and wealth. Mr. Clark, who was financial editor of the *Express*, and subsequently of the *Tribune*, left a handsome estate. All journalistic business men, as well as good writers, opportunities will be found constantly within their knowledge and tact can be turned to account, and they avail themselves of it.

Mr. Malet, whose recent interview with Count Bismarck on behalf of the British Ambassador will give him a place in history, is second secretary of the British Embassy in France, and son of a veteran diplomatist, Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., who was long Minister at Frankfort. Mr. Malet, by the way, is related to Lord Lyons during a very eventful period at Washington, is about thirty-two.

New York is becoming more sensible about its amusements. Montaland's audiences have been as nothing in comparison to Niblo's. While society crowded, jammed, rushed and thrashed for the gentle Swede, the French woman has sung to empty benches.

Rev. Merril Richardson, of the New England Congregational church, New York, is described as a formidable rival of Henry Ward Beecher, even to flowers on his pulpit.

Among those summoned to serve on a grand jury, impanelled at the United States Circuit Court in New York on Monday, before Judge Benedict, for the express purpose of finding indictments against "repeaters," under the new Congressional law are William B. Astor, R. L. Stewart, the prominent sugar merchant; Parker Handy, President of the Union League Club; William Steinway, A. T. Stewart and other well-known citizens.

Patent Commissioner Fisher took his office last spring, intending to keep it for two years, and as he is still satisfied with his salary, the rumors of his resignation are doubtful.

President Bonaventurea Baez, of Hayti, who is reported to have been assassinated, was a native of Hayti, a mulatto in complexion. In consequence of his wealth and personal influence he was chosen President, after the appointment had been refused by Santana. A subsequent election, however, displaced him, and Santana, in the Presidential chair, from which incident the gladiatorial fray virtually decided enemies, personal and political, Santana was finally deposed and Baez was restored. The united European powers now interfered to prevent this continued rivalry, and Baez was obliged to quit the island, to which, however, he returned in 1865, his absence having no pacificatory results. On his return he again became President, but a succession of disputes between him and Cabral has kept the island in constant hot water. Baez was a man of considerable abilities.

STATE NEWS.

There were 225 deaths in Philadelphi last week, against 224 the week previous.

The militia of Montgomery county are to be reviewed at Norristown, on the 5th of November, by Governor Geary.

Martin Purcell, who killed James Kane in a drunken row on the Broad Mountain in Schuylkill county, on the 19th of September, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

Charles Mitchell, nine years old, a son of John Mitchell, of Robeson township, Berks county, was instantly killed Saturday morning by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Sylvester Ruby, aged sixteen, was killed on the 15th inst., while deer hunting near Coudersport, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had just killed a deer, and was on his way to inform his comrades when the accident happened.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Shall we have a paid fire department in Philadelphia, or raise our insurance rates to five per cent.? This is the question which our men of business and property must settle.

The city of Erie has 2,011 pupils in her public schools. Harrisburg has about twice that number.

Ellen Block, twelve years old, tried the experiment of kindling a fire with kerosene, and "has gone to join the angel band." She lived in Berks county.

There are in Lancaster county two German Bibles, one of which is 331 and the other 229 years old.

They are harvesting their second crop of timothy about Connesautville.

The Titusville *Courier* gives this as a sample of book keeping at "Red Hot," in the oil country: "Jim Wilson commenced *boarding* here the day the big frog fell. Hoover came one week after. Received of Jim Wilson (5) dollars, the day Jack got drunk. Paid his whole bill the day Smith's well was torpedoed."

Mr. W. R. Johns, of the Oil City *Register*, announces that he intends to change his weekly into a daily paper with all possible speed, and the new paper will be issued in about a fortnight. Mr. Johns is the pioneer publisher of Oil Creek, having established his paper in 1861.

Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke) is to lecture in Titusville next Monday evening.

Thomas Buchanan Read has contributed an imitation of Lord Macauley's lays, entitled "A Lay of Modern Rome," to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. Anne Brewster, in her letter from Rome to that paper, says it is being translated into Italian. It celebrates the entry of the Italians.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* claims for George A. Gray, Jr., of that city, the honor of conceiving the idea of the Gatling gun or mitrailleuse. The first one was constructed there in 1861.

Rev. Richard S. James, formerly of Philadelphia, was duly installed Pastor of the Market street Baptist church, Zanesville, on Sunday evening.

At Bristol station, Friday night week, Miss Julia Lingo jumped from a train after it had started, when the platform of the car struck her in the back and knocked her down, producing paralysis of her limbs. She has not been able to walk since. Her condition is critical.

Philip Klopfer, of Dayton, received an anonymous letter on Friday, threatening him with death if he refused to leave $250 dollars at a spot designated in the letter. Sunday evening Klopfer repaired to the spot and dropped a package which was shortly afterward picked up by four men named Wood, Hunt, Hall and Were watched, and immediately arrested by the police and confined in jail. This is only one of the numerous cases of black-mailing which have recently come to light.

The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, and thus entitled to school privileges, in Columbus, is 9,558. That of Toledo is 9,537.

John Sharon, an old and highly respected citizen of Jefferson county, Ohio, dropped dead while walking along the road near Martinsville, last Saturday. A son of S. and two of his sons were bringing a load of wheat to the city, and on the hill above the place mentioned, the father got off the wagon a short distance. He had not gone far before he fell and almost immediately expired. The sons had been heard to complain of feeling badly; on the contrary, he was apparently enjoying his usual good health. His death was caused by, have resulted from apoplexy. Mr. S. was about sixty-five years old at the time of his death.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has a libel suit on hand. J. W. Sewell claiming that that journal damaged his character to the extent of $50,000, by stating that he was guilty of the high crime of adultery by a legal trick. Sensitive, Sewell!

The Noble county *Republican* says: Last Friday Wm. Houseman, a merchant of Senecaville, aged about fifty years, who had been digging potatoes in his garden, sat down on the top of the fence on which he had seated himself to rest, and striking the end of the hoe handle, it entered his body above the groin on the right hip, literally impaling him alive. The unfortunate man lingered in great agony until the next day, when death mercifully relieved him of his sufferings.

One evening last week, a man by the name of Jacob Workman, living near New Boston, Clermont county, came from town beastly drunk. After treating his wife in a brutal manner, and driving her with her daughter, from the premises, he proceeded to destroy things generally, and after flushing up the furniture, destroyed a fine young orchard.

An insane woman, name unknown, attempted to commit suicide in Toledo, Sunday night, by jumping into the river, but was prevented.

A snake, from fifteen to forty feet long, is the terror of Hestoria, Brown county. It was seen last Sunday, and the militia is to be organized for its capture.

O. C. Brown, of Cardington, has purchased for ten thousand dollars, the right to exhibit the double headed child who was born of Mrs. Finley, near that place, on last Wednesday week.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: The Jewish citizens of the United States have in contemplation the establishment of a seminary for the education of their young men in matters pertaining to their faith. A wealthy Jewish society in New York have offered it is said, to consent to its location in this city, provided the sum of $50,000 can be raised here for the object. When the enterprise and wealth of our fellow citizens of the Jewish faith are considered, there can be little doubt that that amount will be readily forthcoming. To raise a nucleus for the fund, it is proposed to give two grand musical and dramatic entertainments at Mozart Hall next month.

The meanest man in Ottawa county, says the *News*, is a grape-grower, and dwells on Catawba Island. His crop was so large this year that he was obliged to employ a number of town girls to assist in gathering his harvest, and they, he discovered, were so fond of grapes that they would occasionally eat a few. To prevent this the grape-grower came to town and purchased a loaf of wax which he presented to the girls and informed them they must "chaw that while picking."

Mr. Joseph Mozier, American artist of Rome, Italy, and formerly of Mount Vernon, this State, died on the 3d inst., in Switzerland. He was about fifty-eight years of age. For the last fifteen years, or perhaps more, he has resided in Rome, where his studio has been the resort of the most distinguished travelers, and the hospitalities of his house acknowledged by many Americans visiting that renowned city.

The Hon. John R. Buchtel has purchased, for the use of Buchtel College, located at Akron, Ohio, and under the control of the Universalist Church, the house and grounds known as the Atwood property, adjoining the College campus, for which he paid $17,000.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has accepted a Congressional nomination in the Third New York District.

Mr. John Hecker, eldest brother of the famous Father Hecker, is in the field as a religious propagandist. He claims that much study of phrenology has enabled him to solve the problem of the universe, and taught him the "Scientific Basis of Education," which consists in developing such "humps" as need it. He is about to start a college in support of his theory.

Miss Elizabeth Garret, M. D., who passed successfully the Paris examination for a doctorate, has published her written thesis (on Megrim) there presented, and the London *Practitioner* says "It as well deserves the impartial study of the profession as any monograph on nervous diseases which has appeared of late years."

The great question now agitating the Southern mind is, when was General Lee born? One of his brothers says it was in 1806, another in 1807, while it has been generally stated that it was in 1808, and at present the most and best testimony seems to point to January 29, 1808, as the date of General Lee's birth. For the sake of history we take the correction desired by the Virginia people, that General Lee's middle name was Edward, instead of Edmund, and add that he was first in rank in his class at West Point.

Several of the financial editors of the New York daily papers have acquired fortunes. The late Mr. Snow, of the *Tribune*, retired with $300,000. Mr. Bonner left the *Herald* with $100,000. Mr. Cornwallis, his successor, retired with half that amount, and married a lady of refinement, position and wealth. Mr. Clark, who was financial editor of the *Express*, and subsequently of the *Tribune*, left a handsome estate. All journalistic business men, as well as good writers, opportunities will be found constantly within their knowledge and tact can be turned to account, and they avail themselves of it.

Mr. Malet, whose recent interview with Count Bismarck on behalf of the British Ambassador will give him a place in history, is second secretary of the British Embassy in France, and son of a veteran diplomatist, Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., who was long Minister at Frankfort. Mr. Malet, by the way, is related to Lord Lyons during a very eventful period at Washington, is about thirty-two.

New York is becoming more sensible about its amusements. Montaland's audiences have been as nothing in comparison to Niblo's. While society crowded, jammed, rushed and thrashed for the gentle Swede, the French woman has sung to empty benches.

Rev. Merril Richardson, of the New England Congregational church, New York, is described as a formidable rival of Henry Ward Beecher, even to flowers on his pulpit.

Among those summoned to serve on a grand jury, impanelled at the United States Circuit Court in New York on Monday, before Judge Benedict, for the express purpose of finding indictments against "repeaters," under the new Congressional law are William B. Astor, R. L. Stewart, the prominent sugar merchant; Parker Handy, President of the Union League Club; William Steinway, A. T. Stewart and other well-known citizens.

Patent Commissioner Fisher took his office last spring, intending to keep it for two years, and as he is still satisfied with his salary, the rumors of his resignation are doubtful.

President Bonaventurea Baez, of Hayti, who is reported to have been assassinated, was a native of Hayti, a mulatto in complexion. In consequence of his wealth and personal influence he was chosen President, after the appointment had been refused by Santana. A subsequent election, however, displaced him, and Santana, in the Presidential chair, from which incident the gladiatorial fray virtually decided enemies, personal and political. Santana was finally deposed and Baez was restored. The united European powers now interfered to prevent this continued rivalry, and Baez was obliged to quit the island, to which, however, he returned in 1865, his absence having no pacificatory results. On his return he again became President, but a succession of disputes between him and Cabral has kept the island in constant hot water. Baez was a man of considerable abilities.

STATE NEWS.

There were 225 deaths in Philadelphi last week, against 224 the week previous.

The militia of Montgomery county are to be reviewed at Norristown, on the 5th of November, by Governor Geary.

Martin Purcell, who killed James Kane in a drunken row on the Broad Mountain in Schuylkill county, on the 19th of September, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

Charles Mitchell, nine years old, a son of John Mitchell, of Robeson township, Berks county, was instantly killed Saturday morning by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Sylvester Ruby, aged sixteen, was killed on the 15th inst., while deer hunting near Coudersport, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had just killed a deer, and was on his way to inform his comrades when the accident happened.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Shall we have a paid fire department in Philadelphia, or raise our insurance rates to five per cent.? This is the question which our men of business and property must settle.

The city of Erie has 2,011 pupils in her public schools. Harrisburg has about twice that number.

Ellen Block, twelve years old, tried the experiment of kindling a fire with kerosene, and "has gone to join the angel band." She lived in Berks county.

There are in Lancaster county two German Bibles, one of which is 331 and the other 229 years old.

They are harvesting their second crop of timothy about Connesautville.

The Titusville *Courier* gives this as a sample of book keeping at "Red Hot," in the oil country: "Jim Wilson commenced *boarding* here the day the big frog fell. Hoover came one week after. Received of Jim Wilson (5) dollars, the day Jack got drunk. Paid his whole bill the day Smith's well was torpedoed."

Mr. W. R. Johns, of the Oil City *Register*, announces that he intends to change his weekly into a daily paper with all possible speed, and the new paper will be issued in about a fortnight. Mr. Johns is the pioneer publisher of Oil Creek, having established his paper in 1861.

Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke) is to lecture in Titusville next Monday evening.

Thomas Buchanan Read has contributed an imitation of Lord Macauley's lays, entitled "A Lay of Modern Rome," to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. Anne Brewster, in her letter from Rome to that paper, says it is being translated into Italian. It celebrates the entry of the Italians.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* claims for George A. Gray, Jr., of that city, the honor of conceiving the idea of the Gatling gun or mitrailleuse. The first one was constructed there in 1861.

Rev. Richard S. James, formerly of Philadelphia, was duly installed Pastor of the Market street Baptist church, Zanesville, on Sunday evening.

At Bristol station, Friday night week, Miss Julia Lingo jumped from a train after it had started, when the platform of the car struck her in the back and knocked her down, producing paralysis of her limbs. She has not been able to walk since. Her condition is critical.

Philip Klopfer, of Dayton, received an anonymous letter on Friday, threatening him with death if he refused to leave $250 dollars at a spot designated in the letter. Sunday evening Klopfer repaired to the spot and dropped a package which was shortly afterward picked up by four men named Wood, Hunt, Hall and Were watched, and immediately arrested by the police and confined in jail. This is only one of the numerous cases of black-mailing which have recently come to light.

The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, and thus entitled to school privileges, in Columbus, is 9,558. That of Toledo is 9,537.

John Sharon, an old and highly respected citizen of Jefferson county, Ohio, dropped dead while walking along the road near Martinsville, last Saturday. A son of S. and two of his sons were bringing a load of wheat to the city, and on the hill above the place mentioned, the father got off the wagon a short distance. He had not gone far before he fell and almost immediately expired. The sons had been heard to complain of feeling badly; on the contrary, he was apparently enjoying his usual good health. His death was caused by, have resulted from apoplexy. Mr. S. was about sixty-five years old at the time of his death.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has a libel suit on hand. J. W. Sewell claiming that that journal damaged his character to the extent of $50,000, by stating that he was guilty of the high crime of adultery by a legal trick. Sensitive, Sewell!

The Noble county *Republican* says: Last Friday Wm. Houseman, a merchant of Senecaville, aged about fifty years, who had been digging potatoes in his garden, sat down on the top of the fence on which he had seated himself to rest, and striking the end of the hoe handle, it entered his body above the groin on the right hip, literally impaling him alive. The unfortunate man lingered in great agony until the next day, when death mercifully relieved him of his sufferings.

One evening last week, a man by the name of Jacob Workman, living near New Boston, Clermont county, came from town beastly drunk. After treating his wife in a brutal manner, and driving her with her daughter, from the premises, he proceeded to destroy things generally, and after flushing up the furniture, destroyed a fine young orchard.

An insane woman, name unknown, attempted to commit suicide in Toledo, Sunday night, by jumping into the river, but was prevented.

A snake, from fifteen to forty feet long, is the terror of Hestoria, Brown county. It was seen last Sunday, and the militia is to be organized for its capture.

O. C. Brown, of Cardington, has purchased for ten thousand dollars, the right to exhibit the double headed child who was born of Mrs. Finley, near that place, on last Wednesday week.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: The Jewish citizens of the United States have in contemplation the establishment of a seminary for the education of their young men in matters pertaining to their faith. A wealthy Jewish society in New York have offered, it is said, to consent to its location in this city, provided the sum of $50,000 can be raised here for the object. When the enterprise and wealth of our fellow citizens of the Jewish faith are considered, there can be little doubt that that amount will be readily forthcoming. To raise a nucleus for the fund, it is proposed to give two grand musical and dramatic entertainments at Mozart Hall next month.

The meanest man in Ottawa county, says the *News*, is a grape-grower, and dwells on Catawba Island. His crop was so large this year that he was obliged to employ a number of town girls to assist in gathering his harvest, and they, he discovered, were so fond of grapes that they would occasionally eat a few. To prevent this the grape-grower came to town and purchased a loaf of wax which he presented to the girls and informed them they must "chaw that while picking."

Mr. Joseph Mozier, American artist of Rome, Italy, and formerly of Mount Vernon, this State, died on the 3d inst., in Switzerland. He was about fifty-eight years of age. For the last fifteen years, or perhaps more, he has resided in Rome, where his studio has been the resort of the most distinguished travelers, and the hospitalities of his house acknowledged by many Americans visiting that renowned city.

The Hon. John R. Buchtel has purchased, for the use of Buchtel College, located at Akron, Ohio, and under the control of the Universalist Church, the house and grounds known as the Atwood property, adjoining the College campus, for which he paid $17,000.

THE NEWPORT BRIDGE.

The Railroad Interest In It—Its Object to Injure Pittsburgh.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* report of the meeting, on Saturday, of the Committees of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, upon the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge obstruction to the Ohio River, gives the following among other remarks of gentlemen present:

Captain Kyle stated that fourteen months ago he had given testimony as to the Rock Island bridge. In 1856 or 1857 he failed to stem the current of this bridge, with a boat loaded with property and passengers, and he had to pay a tug a hundred dollars to take him up the next day in order to insure the safety of his passengers. He didn't want to burn them or drown them. This bridge here would amount to a prohibition of trade, and it would certainly cost its value every five years. Every tow of coal would have to be broken and taken through piece-meal.

Mr. S. Lester Taylor continued, that the best plan, for the present, would be to call a public meeting for Thursday or Friday morning next, and invite Messrs. Gaither, Kilgour, Gaylord and the other gentlemen interested in this bridge to discuss the question. If the completion of this bridge was permitted, under the plans now being followed, a serious fight at the next Congress would result. The railroads were getting up a grand combination to kill river navigation, and this would only be the one under which this bridge was being built, here and now, to sell out Cincinnati to Congress. If that bridge is permitted, our mouths are closed forever, and we cannot say anything against the construction of other bridges. Cincinnati had better by far build this bridge herself, as it ought to be built than allow it to go on as at the present intended. Mr. Taylor now proceeded to show, clearly, by figures, that railroads would not be able to compete with natural river channels in the transportation of freight. The only way they could hope to compete was by blockading the rivers, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now owned the bridge the river here. He didn't believe they intended to ever complete that draw. The bridge was simply intended as a blockade, to turn money into the pockets of this Company by securing freights for the road. There was a rumor of a combination of the four great lines. Heretofore the Baltimore and Ohio Company had refused. They had recently consented, however, but the sudden illness of Mr. Vanderbilt had prevented the carrying out of the plan; but it was about to be carried out. The interests of these four great lines were to be consolidated, and the profits were to be divided pro rata. When this plan should be carried out, they would put up freights as high as they might choose, and we would be helpless, in winter at least, when the canals would be closed. An injunction ought to be obtained immediately, and the city ought to be ready to go on the bond of the gentleman who would undertake up that injunction.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter from Alfred Gaither, Esq., of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, and champion of its short span, low bridge, in which letter addressed to Theo. Cook, Esq., and after stating that "we (the company *sic*) are satisfied the bridge will not be an obstruction to navigation, or as the law would take cognizance of, Mr. Gaither says:

You have stated that the bridge company is acting in defiance of the public opinion of all the cities and towns from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, on the line of the river. If this be so, I cannot understand it, but I am willing to be accepted as a good reason for abandoning our investment. The misfortune of Pittsburgh is particularly distressing and worthy of the deepest sympathy of the good people of Cincinnati. When will the papers and people of our city cease to be envious of the prosperity of other and more sagacious men in the attainment of their selfish objects? Pittsburgh appreciated the importance of being at the head of navigation, and hence obstructed both the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers with bridges, and now they base their opposition to the Cincinnati bridge upon the plea that it will obstruct the river and thereby virtually place Cincinnati at the head of navigation, and to that extent give it an advantage over Pittsburgh.

Put the people of Pittsburgh in the place of the people of Cincinnati, convince them that the bridge would be an obstruction, and they would hail its erection with joy, as being the means by which they would be placed at the head of navigation, and thereby be made the distributors of the trade and traffic that would otherwise float past, unconscious, or at least indifferent to the fact, that such a city was in existence. But let the people of Pittsburgh take heart; the bridge will be no serious obstruction to the class of craft that can alone be used with profit in the upper waters of the Ohio.

Monday's Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Work is being pushed vigorously forward on the Newport bridge, both night and day. A full force was engaged at work there all day yesterday. The piers are now all above water, and the coffer-dams have been all torn away.

THE OIL REGIONS.

News From the Several Fields—New Strikes—Oil Matters in Canada—Petroleum Discovered in California, &c., &c.

On the 18th inst., we publish a letter from Titusville, which, by a typographical blunder, was dated Franklin.

A Dubuque company have struck oil at Sand Springs, Delaware county, Iowa. The *Herald* says of this enterprise. Operations were commenced by gathering from a spring at Sand Springs a quantity of oil and subjecting it to tests and analysis. These were in the highest degree satisfactory. For mechanical purposes the oil was found to be extremely valuable. The analysis disclosed that it was a vegetable oil of rare properties. Sufficient was thus learned to stimulate the gentlemen interested to expend their money in searching for the oil in larger quantities than could be obtained upon the surface. A few weeks ago a well was commenced. It is now sunk to a depth of fifty-one feet. Inside of the well it was found that frequently the oil would come up with water, yellow and pungent. As the sinking of the well progressed, the oil indications increased, and it is believed by the workmen that they are not far from striking a paying supply. We may add to this brief statement of an enterprise which promises eventually to be of immense profit to Dubuque and this section of the north west, that eight thousand acres of land have been secured by the company now operating at Sand Springs, and will be held to await the most thorough investigation of its claims for the oil springs which abound throughout the tract.

The East Brady *Independent* of Saturday says of the Armstrong run region: On Wednesday last the Walker well was torpedoed, and immediately after filled nearly to the top with oil. It was then tubed and pumped and produced for three hours at the rate of five barrels per hour. Without any warning, the oil ceased suddenly, when it was discovered that the valve was off. Since then the production has been small. Experiments will be resorted to to increase the yield; but our opinion is now, as it always has been, that this well was spoiled in the drilling, and that all efforts to remedy the failure will prove abortive.

The Walker Heirs are the owners of the royalty of the property on which this well is located, and we hope for their sakes the failure of the Walker well will not interfere with their interests. There can be no doubt of the superior value of this territory.

The James Well continues its usual production—130 barrels per day—and still attracts crowds to witness its wonderful flow.

The Armstrong well is pumped twice a day, yielding several barrels of oil per day. Nothing has been attempted to increase its yield.

Three new wells will be completed this week, and in our next we hope to make a good report of them all. Limited operations will begin in a few days, of which we cannot speak at present.

There are five pumping wells on Long Tree island, opposite the mouth of Clarion river, which yield 120 barrels of oil per day. Four wells are in process of drilling.

The Petroleum Center *Record* of Friday says: Bradstreet & Sherwood and Irwin lease, Mercer farm, was finished and commenced testing yesterday afternoon, oil being struck almost as soon as pumping began. To-day the well is yielding fully 100 barrels per day.

A new well was struck at Pithole about ten days ago, on a two-acre lot of the James Woodside heirs, owned by H. M. Bissell and Draper, which is yielding between thirty and forty barrels per day. It opens by considerable excitement, and a large flow of oil in territory

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds as Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1870.

There was to day no marked change in the condition of our local money or stock markets. The demand for loanable funds is equal to the supply, with no inclination on the part of bankers to widen or extend their business.

—The Government bond market has been rather quiet to-day, the fluctuations in prices being slight.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111½	111½	111½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111½
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
6-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	83½
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	111

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 25, 1870.	10.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
C. & H.	91½	91½	92½	92	91½	91½
Do scrip	85½	86½	87	87	86½	86½
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Reading	99¾	99¾	99 99⅞	99⅞	99¾	99¾
Hudson	120½	120½	120	120		
Mich Cent.	120½	120½	120	120		
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93¾	93½
Ill. Cent.	140	140	140	140		
Cleve. & P.	100¾	100	100	100	100½	100½
C. & N. W.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do pref'd	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Isl.	110½	111	111	111	111	111
St. Paul	62	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
Do pref'd	82½	82½	81	81	82	82
Wabash	52¾	52¾				
Do pref'd		82¾				
Fort Wayne	93	93¾	93	93	93	93
Ohio & M.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	32	32
Do pref'd		114½				
Pacific Mail		47½				
Adams Express		67¾	67	67		
Gold		111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between Saturday and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	87	87¼	¼	
Erie	27½	27½	¼	
Reading	99¾	99¾	¼	
Harlem	120	120	½	
Illinois Central	139½	139½	½	
Lake Shore	93	93	½	
Cleve. and Pitts	100½	100¾	¼	
Northwestern	89¾	89¾	¼	
Do. pref'red	86¾	86¾	¼	
Rock Island	110¾	111	¼	
St. Paul	63	62¼		¾
Do. preferred	81½	82½	½	
Wabash	52	52¾	¾	
Do. pref'red	74	75	¼	
Fort Wayne	93	93		
Ohio and M'sip	32¼	32¼	¼	
Pacific Mail	47½	47		½
Adams Express	67¾	67		¾
Gold	112	111¾		¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	99½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	37½
Catawissa preferred	38½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	58
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	11½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 25, 1870.

REMARKS.—The weather was bright and heerful, and all out-door transactions thereby rendered pleasant and agreeable. If this is ot "Indian Summer," then we know not hat constitutes that mythical season. But very rose has its thorn. The dry, warm eather has a tendency to reduce the volume f water in the rivers, and as a consequence, to elay the "troubling of the waters," and the epariture of the immense coal fleet awaiting hipment. But the good time will come, and oon. The general tone of the market is buoyant and firm, and dealers in all classes report air trade. Country dealers are still arriving, nd make liberal purchases. Flour—a leading rticle—is unchanged in price, stores and mills aving on hand an ample supply to meet all one demands, and to ship a few a few hundred barrels to other points, when ordered, which is not an infrequent occurrence. Groceries since our last report 1,075 bbls. rain is arriving rather more freely, and all rime idfs sell readily at current rates. Groceries are unchanged in price, though the market is reported rather dull than otherwise. ork and provisions are firm and unchanged, ith a fair business reported. The local market is well supplied, and in some articles—apples, potatoes, &c.—is overstocked.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts of apples are still heavy, being 654 bbls since our last. The market is not active, and the odds are on the side of the buyer. The current rates were $2 75@3 25; some choice lots $3 50.

BUTTER—Good fresh roll, suitable for table use, brings 30@35c; medium lots at lower figures. Receipts since our last 91 packages.

ASHES—The leading houses report a fair trade in ashes. Pots, firsts, 5¼c; seconds, 5¼c; common, 4¾@5 ₱ cwt; Pearls, 7¾@7¾c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market at present is in a very unsettled state; correct figures difficult to obtain. Prices nominal at $2 15 ₱ bush; choice ed $2 50@2 60.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c, asline 18@19c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the mand, which causes a dull market. We are ported sales at 6@7c per lb, extreme rates.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Firmness was the ling feature of the market. The receipts since r last were ill liters. The current rates were: onders 16½@16c; rubbed sides 17½@18c; short ribbed sides 17@17½c; ess like sugar cured hams, canvassed, 23@ 4c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 15@ 6c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess rk $27 50@28 00; dried beef, canvassed, 23@24c; les of Beef tongues at $8 @ dozen. Hogs ads $1 00@1 50 dozen.

BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 85@90c; No. 2 85@c; No. 3 66@c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel, $6 50@6 75; barrels of the latter at $6 50.

BEESWAX—The market is well supplied. We te regular sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR—The new crop comes slowly; old sells at $4 50 per cwt; new commands $6 00 per cwt.

BEANS—The demand was fair and sales were ee from store at $2@2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel, ter for choice new. Prime to choice.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully up to the emand, and prices are unchanged. We note the owing figures: Sackets Bell Berries $3@3 50; stern Cultivated $12@15 per barrel.

CORN—In moderate demand with sales at 85 per barrel.

DRIED BUTTER—The market is fairly supplied, with sales in a regular way at 29@30 per lon.

RAW MEAL—The supply was fully up with demand; we note sales at 95@98 per bush.

OATS—The supply is increasing, and prices firm; sales at good from store at 45@47c.

COAL—Market well supplied; we note sales Pittsburgh at $2 50@2 75 ₱ ton by the car d.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Pitsburgh at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville at 2 50@2 90 ₱ bbl.

COPPER—We are reported small sales at 21@22c for new sheeting.

IRON—Steady; sales in tierces at 16@17c; in ail kegs at 5c extra. Nails are in good demand at lower prices.

LEAD—The previous advance is still maintained, and dealers report an active trade at the following figures: Rectified $1 00; proof high wines $1 08; pure whisky $1 75 to $6 00 ording to age and quality.

ACKEREL—Scarce and unchanged; sales regularly made at 8@9c ₱ lb for No. 3 large; ne in fair supply; we are reported at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

OLASSES—Dealers report a rather dull ket, but no reduction in prices. The cur- ent rates were as follows:

OFFEE—Sales Java at 25@26c; Rio, fair to ood, 23@24c; Rio ₱ lb.

UGAR—Crushed, powdered and granulated ½ c coffee 23@c; B coffee 22@c; extra C 21@c; C yellow 19@20c; Porto Rico 20@21c, and 22c for choice.

SUGAR—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11c, being an advance of ½@¾ ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Invoyer & Elder's, 43c; white BAR IRON—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 3½c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 5@ 5½c ₱ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cincinnati white at $2 25 ₱ bush; Eastern $1 75.

HONEY—Strained honey drips, 30c; Lovering's 45c; silver drips, 50c; Golden 45c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c; Cienfuegos 75c; Port Rico 70@75c; under drips 60c; sugar-house molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 00 ₱ gallon.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last foot up 1,175 barrels. The market continues firm and unchanged. We quote: Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, not for sale; new, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

SODA—In kegs or boxes, assorted papers, 8c; seal sods, 9½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1¼ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ¼ cans $3 25; ½ cans, $4 00 per dozen.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales strained at 27@28c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Additions to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice, 9½@ 10c ₱ lb.

HAY—Is arriving freely, and prices are weak; sales from wagon at $12, 51@18 ₱ ton.

POULTRY—The market is overstocked, and prices lower; sales of spring by the coop at 45 @50c ₱ pair. Turkies (live) $1 00@1 50.

LARD OIL—Market firm, the advance we have previously noted; No. 1 extra at 2l 18@ 1 20, and No. 2 at 95c per gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $4 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

FEED—Market firm with a good demand. Bran sold at $1 00@1 05 in a jobbing way, and $1 @1 80 ₱ cwt; other descriptions unchanged.

POTATOES—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 65@c per ₱, extreme rates.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS—Firmness was the ling feature of the market. The receipts since r last were ill liters. The current rates were: onders 16½@16c; rubbed sides 17½@18c; short ribbed sides 17@17½c; ess like sugar cured hams, canvassed, 23@ 4c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 15@ 6c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess rk $27 50@28 00; dried beef, canvassed, 23@24c; les of Beef tongues at $8 @ dozen. Hogs ads $1 00@1 50 dozen.

BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 85@90c; No. 2 85@c; No. 3 66@c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel, $6 50@6 75; barrels of the latter at $6 50.

BEESWAX—The market is well supplied. We te regular sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND WHEAT FLOUR—The new crop comes slowly; old sells at $4 50 per cwt; new commands $6 00 per cwt.

BEANS—The demand was fair and sales were ee from store at $2@2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel, ter for choice new. Prime to choice.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully up to the emand, and prices are unchanged. We note the owing figures: Sackets Bell Berries $3@3 50; stern Cultivated $12@15 per barrel.

CORN—In moderate demand with sales at 85 per barrel.

DRIED BUTTER—The market is fairly supplied, with sales in a regular way at 29@30 per lon.

RAW MEAL—The supply was fully up with demand; we note sales at 95@98 per bush.

OATS—The supply is increasing, and prices firm; sales at good from store at 45@47c.

COAL—Market well supplied; we note sales Pittsburgh at $2 50@2 75 ₱ ton by the car d.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Pitsburgh at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville at 2 50@2 90 ₱ bbl.

COPPER—We are reported small sales at 21@22c for new sheeting.

IRON—Steady; sales in tierces at 16@17c; in ail kegs at 5c extra. Nails are in good demand at lower prices.

LEAD—The previous advance is still maintained, and dealers report an active trade at the following figures: Rectified $1 00; proof high wines $1 08; pure whisky $1 75 to $6 00 ording to age and quality.

MACKEREL—Scarce and unchanged; sales regularly made at 8@9c ₱ lb for No. 3 large; ne in fair supply; we are reported at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Dealers report a rather dull ket, but no reduction in prices. The cur- ent rates were as follows:

OFFEE—Sales Java at 25@26c; Rio, fair to ood, 23@24c; Rio ₱ lb.

UGAR—Crushed, powdered and granulated ½ c coffee 23@c; B coffee 22@c; extra C 21@c; C yellow 19@20c; Porto Rico 20@21c, and 22c for choice.

SUGAR—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1870.

MONEY.

The chief feature of Wall street this afternoon was the increased activity in money, engendered by the withdrawal of some currency from the market. The chief party to this scheme was unfavorably understood to be the Bank of Montreal, who sold heavily of gold yesterday, withholding currency from the market, the object being to bear stocks. Rates of interest were advanced to 7 per cent. currency, and 7 gold. The effect was slight and merely temporary, the rate reselling at the close to 6@7 per cent. currency.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Strong at 109¾.

GOLD.

Market weak, opened at 111¾; sold down to 111¾ on unfounded rumors of a successful termination of peace negotiations in Europe, with large transactions; recovered to 111¾, and closed at 111¾. Borrowing rates flat at 1 for 6, Carrying rates 2@1 per cent. Clearances $9 000 000.

STATE BONDS

Dull.			
Canton	91	Virginias, old	62½
Tennessee, old	62½	North Carolinas, old	45½
Tennessees, new	44½	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	63		

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and heavy. The Treasury disbursed $655,780 on account of interest.

Coupons, 1881	113½@114	5-20s 1867	110¾@110¾
5-20s 1862	112½@112¾	5-20s 1868	110¾@110¾
5-20s 1864	111¾@111¾	10-40s	109½@109¾
5-20s 1865, reg	111¾@111¾	Currency 6s	111 @111¼
5-20s 1865, new	110¾@110¾		

STOCKS

Canton	68½	Northwestern	80½
Cumberland Coal	39	Do preferred	86½
Western Union Tel	82½	Rock Island	111¾
Quicksilver	34½	St. Paul	62¾
Mariposa	5½	St. Paul	82¾
Do preferred	31½	Do preferred	84½
Adams Express	67	Wabash	52¾
Am. Express	48½	Do preferred	82
U. S. Express	48½	Fort Wayne	92
Third Avenue Express	28	Terre Haute	22
Pacific Mail	47½	Do preferred	50
N. Y. Central	87½	Chicago and Alton	114½
N. Y. Central, scrip	87½	Ohio & Mississippi	32½
Erie	27½	Ohio & Mississippi	32½
Do preferred	45	C. C. & I. C.	100
Harlem	133½	Burlington & Quincy	150
Do preferred	140	Illinois Shore	93½
Reading	100½	Indiana Central	117½
Michigan Central	120½	Illinois Central	139½
Cleveland & Pitts	107½	St. Joseph	

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $63,071,128; currency $7,704,522.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 25, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring firm at $4 85@5 75.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firmer at 91 @91½; this afternoon firm at $1 04@.

CORN—In fair demand and advanced 1@1½c at 55½c for No 2 mixed; this afternoon unchanged.

OATS—In good demand and firm at 34½c for No 2.

RYE—No 2 steady and dull at 68½c.

BARLEY—Firm at 80c for No 2.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at 86@87c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $25 00. Lard 15½c.

HOGS—Active at $7 25@7 70.

CATTLE—More active and 15@25c lower at $2 25@ 7 15.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Cotton easier; sales 2,800 bales uplands. Flour active and advanced 5c; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine western and state $4 90@5 20; extra western $5 25@5 60; white wheat $5 30@5 65; Ohio $5 80@5 75; St. Louis $5 20@5 75. Wheat more firmly held; sales 44,000 bush; No 2 spring Chicago new $1 03@1 04; winter red western $1 10@1 12½; amber $1 08@1 09. No. 1

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Wire Rail for Sale—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
Chance for Business—Crawford & Jones.
Duquesne Cook Stove—D. De Haven & Sons.
Proposals for Uniforms—J. H. McElroy.
Lecture—Hon. H. B. Swoope.
Opera House—Sharpe.
Mercantile Library Hall—Literary Entertainment.
Mercantile Library Hall—Richelieu.
Agents Wanted—Henry Harris.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—Sappho Operetta Troupe.
Masonic Hall—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Notice of Retention of Bank Stock—A. L. Smith.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Election Notice—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Fresh Fruits Green—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. S. Peoy.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill.
House for Sale—Robert Davis.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Clothing—Wanamaker & Brown.
Drugs—McClarran & McKennan.
Gents' Bazaar—W. S. Haslett & Co.
Warm Air Furnace and Ranges—R. S. Koll & Co.
Fireman Wanted—Daily Dispatch, Erie.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Wm. William Overcoat—W. J. Nutting.
Queensware—R. E. Breed & Co.
O. N. T. Thread—Thompson & Co.
Hosiery—240 Liberty street.
Mantel Ornaments—R. E. Breed & Co.
What You Don't See, Ask For—240 Liberty street.
Stove Polish and Brushes—Thompson & Co.
Overcoats—A. J. Nutting.
Harness Oil and Leather Preservative—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Queensware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Blacking, Blacking—240 Liberty street.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Carr, John, Zanesville, Ohio	3
Greenlaus & Rickerston, Navarne, Ohio	3
Hagan, Margaret, Port Richmond, N. Y.	3
Holderman, J. W., Wheeling, Va.	3
Mercer, Frederick, Romaseville, Ky.	3
O'Keefe, Patrick, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Sutcliffe & Co., Mechanic St., Pittsburgh	3
Stenger, E. New York	3
Scott, E. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Sprague, Hugh, Brookville, Ind.	3
Tyron, W. W. Lynchburg, Va.	3

October 25, 1870.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—John Morgan alleges that Peter Ammon stole $5 50 from him. Alderman Taylor has the case in hand.

FIREMEN'S UNIFORMS.—The Fire Commissioners advertise for proposals for making and trimming the uniforms of the firemen. Bids will be received until Friday next.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—About twelve miles of the extension east of Connellsville is completed, and trains carrying material are running over it.

ARRIVED.—The Birmingham Passenger Railway Company have received two new and handsome cars from New York, which will be placed on the line immediately.

QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.—The September term of this Court will be concluded to-day. The next term will commence on the first Monday of December.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—Mary E. Bagnell charged George Shamon before Alderman O'Donnell, with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrant issued.

TEDDY MCCARTHY.—Chas. McCarthy, brother of Teddy, denies that Teddy was in a fight on Saturday night, and avers that he was lying sick at the time.

HELD TO AWAIT HER INJURIES.—Jas. Borst, the man accused of so brutally abusing Mrs. Smith, a German woman residing in the Twelfth ward, has been committed to jail to await the result of her injuries.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby cautioned against transacting any business with Thomas McMurray on our account, we having discharged him from our employ. Lindsay, Sterrit & Ewing, 311 Liberty street.

I. O. OF O. F.—Mr. James P. Nicholson, Grand Secretary of the I. O. of O. F. of the State, was in the city last evening, and attended the meeting of one of our district lodges. His visits are always enthusiastically received and cordially welcomed.

TICKET OFFICE.—A new ticket office, for the use of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is being fitted up in the Union Depot, adjoining that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the accommodation of the passengers of the former. Let it be known to readers know, now runs to the Union Depot.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Joshua Lawrence alleged before Mayor Brush that John and Wm. Bowen assaulted him in Coward's brickyard, one beating him on the head with an iron mould, and the other hitting him severely. Warrants were issued.

TROT.—On Saturday next, the contest between the famous trotters, "Bob" and "Annie Watson," will be renewed at Oakland Park for a prize. "Annie" beat "Bob" at the last encounter, and the latter will make a vigorous push to regain his lost laurels.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Jacob Miesl was charged with cruelty to animals before Alderman Neeper, by Constable Swenger. The information sets forth that the accused drove a horse of complainant so violently that he died soon after his return home. Warrant issued.

WATER SUPPLY—NOTICE.—One of the engines supplying the upper water reservoir having given out, a short supply can only be had for a few days in the "hill" wards. Householders and others would do well to be sparing as possible in their use of hydrant water.

AN ELEGANT HAND.—Ladies and gentlemen of taste, who pride themselves upon the neatness and elegance of their correspondence, should by all means use the new note and letter paper *Par Excellence*, sold by Messrs. J. S. Weldin & Co., No. 100 Wood street. It has a beautiful surface, a good body and a firm texture, and is superior to any other paper in the market.

PERSONAL.—Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is in the city, attending the session of the Supreme Court. He argued a case yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, Ex-United States Senator, and Hon. H. D. Foster, United States Senator elect from the Twenty-First district, are also in attendance at the Supreme Court, transacting business.

STOLEN.—Fifty-three dollars were stolen from an inmate of a boarding house on Spring alley, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Monday night. A Frenchman, who came to board at the house on Monday, was arrested in connection with the theft, and sent to the Union Depot, but there being nothing to connect him with the robbery he was released.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Mrs. Margaret McWilliams and Mr. Jacob Gunderman, charged before Alderman McMasters, on oath of Mr. Michael McWilliams, with adultery, had a hearing yesterday, and were held for trial. The prosecutor has been confined to his bed for three years, and during his stay Gunderman has been taking charge of his family. The parties reside in Elizabeth.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Chief of Police Hague yesterday received information at the Mayor's office charging Caspar Shafer, Daniel Reardon, Charles Hilger and Thomas Kellbarcher with selling liquor on Sunday. The cattle against Shafer and Reardon, in order to recover the penalty, while those against Hilger and Kellbarcher are criminal prosecutions, they having been reinstated last Saturday week. A hearing in each of the above cases will take place on Friday.

NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.—The Singer Sewing Machine Company employs no canvassers; yet not withstanding, the fact the sales are many thousand in excess of other well known and popular machines. The public have the facility of obtaining a machine it truly meritorious, and ascertining wherin they can most economically and judiciously invest their money. Call at the Singer Basement in favor of the Singer Machine. As you will wait in vain for a canvasser, go to agents, Messrs. Straw & Reed, No. 29 Sixth street.

THE CAMBRIA DISASTER.—The fact that a telegraphic dispatch was sent over the lines Sunday night, dated Queenstown, and addressed to J. H. Hodson, Dunleith, Indiana, with the single word "saved," and signed "Albert," is fully confirmed. It was sent by Albert Hodson, son of the party addressed, and a passenger on the Cambria. Mr. Pusey, of Allegheny, father of Miss Pusey, was also saved. Mr. Pusey, of William Bingham, Jr., has telegraphed to young Hodson for further particulars, but at last accounts had received no answer. Other efforts are making to obtain particulars.

WAIVED A HEARING.—Emmanuel Schweizer of the *Frehcits Freund* newspaper, who was knocked down on Sixth street, Monday evening, by A. H. Hoelscher, for publishing an item reflecting on Mr. Hoelscher, had a hearing made information at the Mayor's office, charging Mr. Hoelscher and Mr. Joseph Loflnk with assault and battery. The parties settled the night previous for knocking S. down, and left $5 for their appearance this morning, and when the information was read to them, they simply waived a hearing and gave bail to answer at Court.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETING.—These interesting meetings, held daily in the comfortable parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, maintain their accustomed unction and fervor. Thus far during the present week, a marked spirit has been manifested in them. On Monday the meeting was led by Rev. Dr. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian Church. Tuesday, Rev. E. Y. Gunderman, of Taylstown Congregational Church, conducts the exercises. Other prominent clergymen and citizens from time to time will attend the meeting. We are in a season of great refreshment and renewal of strength to such as attend. The subject for consideration to-day is based on the passage, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Strangers are cordially invited. A committee would be glad, also, to see the number of ladies increased.

Rests Beneath the Sods.

The remains of the late Dr. John E. McGirr were interred yesterday afternoon, at Mary's Cemetery. The funeral cortege left the late residence, No. 25 Center avenue, at half-past nine A. M., and proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Doctors George McCord, Gazzam, H. Keyser, Donnelly, Osborne, McKelvey, Coffee and Brashear. The coffin bore the following inscription: "John E. McGirr, died Sunday, October 23, 1870, aged fifty years. *Requiescent in Pace.*" A solemn requiem mass was celebrated, when the Rev. Celebrant, Jas. Tracey announced as his text the following words: "Deliver me, O Lord, from eternal death in that dreadful day," and proceeded to preach an earnest and eloquent sermon. After the discourse, the solemn cortege moved to the cemetery.

AFTER THE QUEER.

How a Nervous Little Frenchman Hoped to Make a Fortune, and Was Fooled

We have several times had occasion to ware the public against a set of New York swindlers, who, getting copies of our city directories, pick out a number of names of persons, to whom they address lithograph circulars, stating that they have a large quantity of *facsimiles* of United States notes, in every particular as good as the real, and which they sell at such low prices as must enable the purchaser to make a fortune in a short time. These circulars are all particular to state (as "safety") that from the same street that the party addressed has been specially recommended as a suitable person for an agent, and therefore "superior inducements" are offered, which are set out in detail. Among those in this city to whom this circular has been addressed is

A SANGUINE LITTLE FRENCHMAN,

Who, after reading over the tempting offer and believing that one of the "facsimiles" contained were *bona fide*, resolved not to risk so important a matter to the mails, but to go directly to headquarters in New York. As the circular was headed "Henry Hicks & Co., 37 Nassau street, N. Y.," the honest Frenchman, whose head was turned by visions of "many thousands in greenbacks," resolved to go at once to the place designated. Taking the first railway train, he soon found himself in New York, and a few short hours sufficed to land him in front of No. 37 Nassau. He was amazed and disappointed to find that the firm of Henry Hicks & Co. had no lodgment there. It was an auction house, doing a legitimate business, and not engaged in selling the "money." This, however, might have been sufficient to have opened the eyes of the most credulous and perversely blind, to the realization of the attempted fraud; but not so with our dapper Johnny Crapaud. He read the letter over and over again—"on receipt of ten dollars we will send you one of these $500 package," etc. "No expense has been spared in order to effect so highly important a good judges pronounce them genuine." "With prudence and energy you can amass a small fortune at a very trifling outlay." These and declarations our credulous Frenchman believed, in spite of description as to the vocation of the firm.

COMES HOME AND WEEPS.

Being unable to communicate with a person with the generous man who proposed to make him rich on such easy terms, (not dreaming that, if the money was as good as genuine, they would have some enough to use it themselves,) he came back home, determined to communicate with them by mail. He accordingly sent a letter under the assumed name of John Dafour, and by return of mail received the following answer, in pencil, on the back of one of the circulars:

JOHN DAFOUR, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Dear Sir: We send you this letter stating our terms, and we have nothing more, by the merest chance that we got your letter, down it went by mail send only By express send your money by express, and your Package will be sent by return express. You will see better that we give you an extra chance to get a good start send soon by express, address

HENRY HICKS & CO.,
37 Nassau st, New York.

A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR ORDER.

The receipt of the above determined the credulous Frenchman to send for a $500 package, but with all his confidence he was unwilling to risk more than ten dollars in advance—the firm agreeing to send the package on that advance. With feverish anxiety, the ardent "safety" awaited the arrival of the package at the express office. He felt confident it would come, and come it did—yesterday. But he was sadly disappointed to learn from the express messenger that the box were subject to "$20 50 charges." The ardor of the little man began to cool. He had ten fifty dollar greenbacks sent to him back, ten dollars had been advanced on the "queer," and now twenty more were demanded. He was in trouble and doubt, and determined to

EMPLOY A LAWYER

To get him out of his difficulty—(sometimes the very way to get further in.) He went to No. — Grant street, and there secured the services of a very good lawyer, who gave him sensible advice—to let the package remain where it was, and had the letter given to the police as to the swindlers. Dafour was not content to do this—was at least undecided, and very anxious to see

THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

Accordingly, with his counsel, he consulted Detective Benson, who saw at a glance that the ability of the man had allowed himself to be duped. The detective had seen these circulars before, but the parties representing themselves as Hicks & Co. had never been known to send a dollar of counterfeit money to any one. They are too sharp for that. The detective was then called at the Adams Express office, and after stating the case to Mr. Bingham, the agent, acquiesced that he allow the box to be opened, without collecting the charges. The letter and circular and that was all. There was nothing worse, and there could be no harm in opening the box. If it did contain counterfeit money, the Government officers would endeavor to find out where they came from. With Mr. Bingham's consent the box was opened in presence of the detective, the little Frenchman and his counsel. It contained an explanatory letter, and contained a few Satan Screens, wrapped up in paper, and packed so as to fill the box the proper weight of a package of $500 in notes of the largest denomination. The box had been ordered. As the box was being opened the Frenchman became wonderfully excited, and it was only when the contents of the paper were turned out to his astonished vision that he confessed himself a dupe.

SOMETHING TO READ IN PRIVATE.

The explanatory letter, found in the package, we give *verbatim*, with the remark that the little Frenchman declares that he does not believe a word it contains, and thinks it was only written to *fool him more:*

Read this in private.

Dear Sir: Not a word about our transactions in this business. No doubt you are surprised at the contents of this package, but when we sell your order we do not like to send only a few packages of this description on hand in case we be watched. When we send one of these, so if it is opened they don't find out what they expect to. Just as your letter was sent in formation you can see we are very sure to be beset by a party of detectives, and were obliged to do this package. Of course we dare not send the genuine package at this time were we on our track. Your name is all right, and you will send $10 package. Should there is any show to get it through safe. Don't mention our name to a living soul. All will be well. Yours fraternally,

——.

RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

The Freeport Aqueduct Piers—Messrs. Henderson & Co. Charged with Obstructing the Channel of the Allegheny—A Hearing Ordered by Judge McCandless.

Some time ago Messrs. Robert Henderson & Co., who are largely engaged as contractors for stone work, purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the piers of the old Freeport aqueduct, upon which the Pennsylvania canal formerly crossed the Allegheny river, twenty-six miles above the city. The gentlemen bought the piers with the intention of removing the stone, and using it in their business.

In May last, while they were engaged in taking away a portion of the piers, Mr. Wm. Campbell, a citizen of the State of New York, filed a bill of complaint in the United States Court for the district, against Robert Henderson, Wm. Hosey and John Hudson, setting forth that they had obstructed the navigation of the river by throwing the debris from the second pier (from the west end) into the channel. It also charged that the defendants had commenced to take away the stone of the third pier before they had obtained the leave. There will be a uniformity of instruction in the school, thus securing unity in variety.

Rev. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, spoke of the various kind of lessons that we teach, and gave the detail of them, and spoke of the need for them. He then gave the various advice; of the difficulties teachers had in procuring such information elsewhere; and the probability of their attempting it if in such shape they could carry about with them and have them ready at any time.

The question elicited a full and earnest discussion, until the expiration of the time allotted for the meeting.

The question drawer was then opened and the meeting adjourned.

Evening Session.

Convention met at 7½ o'clock. Fifteen minutes were spent in devotional exercises, opening with "All hail the power of Jesus' name," a prayer by Rev. Sloan, reading the Scripture from the 34th chapter of Matthew. The third topic—The use of Sacred History, Geography and Archæology in Teaching, with illustrations—was opened by Rev. M. Jacobus, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary—whose travels in other lands have given him many searches particularly fitted him for this topic. He said: It is supposed that every school ordered to be supplied with maps and charts that instruct by the eye as well as by oral teaching. Teachers should be prepared to point to places around that children may locate places and impress them in memory. A beautiful map of Palestine was exhibited, in which the lecturer located most of the prominent points in Palestine. He spoke of the Sodom, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, etc., giving a good amount of valuable information, showing how easy it is to illustrate a lesson by a map, when one knows all about it. It is a fact that if you will illustrate a lesson and a child of Christ, you must take up one book at a time. I do not approve of picking out as it were the remarkable points, and passing from one book to another, one day in the Gospels and the next in the Epistles.

In regard to the arcane olory of the Scripture we take too much for granted as to the knowledge of the pupils.

The Dr. illustrated the process of embalming by the mummies which he found in Egypt, he had brought from Jerusalem. The whole address was replete with interest and instruction.

Rev. S. C. Faris said: We will use this information in the school. Of the value of maps for illustrating lessons, I have had a great deal of information. In my own school, in the present acceptance of the word, teachers meeting is a part of the Sabbath School work. Successful men have always been enthusiastic men on all lines of labor. We must know the names of all his teachers, and, if possible, of all his scholars. He must have an affection for them which will bind them together by the outward appearance of the child. He must be a good disciplinarian; if he is not there will be a want of love for the school and in the classes; must be able to control the scholars. We must have the lessons the schools are injured by the Superintendent asking too much, and above all, he must be a spiritually minded man, if he would win the souls of his children to Jesus.

Prof. Thompson said: I think this the most important topic that will come before the Convention—scholars come unprepared—with their minds preoccupied with other things. Why this want of interest? It is the fault of the teachers. We must first wake up the teachers, if we would have a live school. The teacher must secure the affection of his scholars, and if he does this he will not have to complaint of a want of attention on the part of scholars.

Rev. Mr. Squier said: We need to give attention to the qualities that go to make a good teacher, and to the means by which we may secure a good teacher for, is the infant class. This should be the end first sought for. Dr. Goss' plan of a separate department, adapted for the work. A teacher is one who studies the dispositions of his scholars, and adapts himself to the lesson to them.

Rev. Mr. McIlvrar said: I consider the relation that exists between teacher and scholar second only to that between parent and child; and that teachers has as great an opportunity to influence the child as the parent and that we will hold him responsible for the opportunities that are given him.

After brief devotional exercises, the second topic was taken up:

II. The Uniform Lesson System, with discussion upon the use of published preparations for teacher and scholar.

It was opened by Rev. Mr. Squier, who said: After forty years of Sunday School experience, I unhesitatingly say that a system, to be all successful, must adopt the uniform lesson system, and then every teacher in the land, on important part of a Sunday School session, consider this as essential. Without this system, it leaves every one to his own responsibility. Teachers' meeting is an essential for any school. If it makes any pretensions to be of value. In the present acceptance of the word, a teachers meeting helps all—teachers, superintendent and pastor—to better understand the lesson. There will be a uniformity of instruction in the school, thus securing unity in variety.

Rev. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, spoke of the various kind of lessons that we teach, and gave the detail of them, and spoke of the need for them. He then gave the various advice; of the difficulties teachers had in procuring such information elsewhere; and the probability of their attempting it if in such shape they could carry about with them and have them ready at any time.

The question elicited a full and earnest discussion, until the expiration of the time allotted for the meeting.

The question drawer was then opened and the meeting adjourned.

Evening Session.

Convention met at 7½ o'clock. Fifteen minutes were spent in devotional exercises, opening with "All hail the power of Jesus' name," a prayer by Rev. Sloan, reading the Scripture from the 34th chapter of Matthew. The third topic—The use of Sacred History, Geography and Archæology in Teaching, with illustrations—was opened by Rev. M. Jacobus, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary—whose travels in other lands have given him many searches particularly fitted him for this topic. He said: It is supposed that every school ordered to be supplied with maps and charts that instruct by the eye as well as by oral teaching. Teachers should be prepared to point to places around that children may locate places and impress them in memory. A beautiful map of Palestine was exhibited, in which the lecturer located most of the prominent points in Palestine. He spoke of the Sodom, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, etc., giving a good amount of valuable information, showing how easy it is to illustrate a lesson by a map, when one knows all about it. It is a fact that if you will illustrate a lesson and a child of Christ, you must take up one book at a time. I do not approve of picking out as it were the remarkable points, and passing from one book to another, one day in the Gospels and the next in the Epistles.

In regard to the arcane olory of the Scripture we take too much for granted as to the knowledge of the pupils.

The Dr. illustrated the process of embalming by the mummies which he found in Egypt, he had brought from Jerusalem. The whole address was replete with interest and instruction.

Rev. S. C. Faris said: We will use this information in the school. In my own school, in the present acceptance of the word, teachers meeting is a part of the Sabbath School work. Successful men have always been enthusiastic men on all lines of labor. We must know the names of all his teachers, and, if possible, of all his scholars. He must have an affection for them which will bind them together by the outward appearance of the child. He must be a good disciplinarian; if he is not there will be a want of love for the school and in the classes; must be able to control the scholars. We must have the lessons the schools are injured by the Superintendent asking too much, and above all, he must be a spiritually minded man, if he would win the souls of his children to Jesus.

Prof. Thompson said: I think this the most important topic that will come before the Convention—scholars come unprepared—with their minds preoccupied with other things. Why this want of interest? It is the fault of the teachers. We must first wake up the teachers, if we would have a live school. The teacher must secure the affection of his scholars, and if he does this he will not have to complaint of a want of attention on the part of scholars.

Rev. Mr. Squier said: We need to give attention to the qualities that go to make a good teacher, and to the means by which we may secure a good teacher for, is the infant class. This should be the end first sought for. Dr. Goss' plan of a separate department, adapted for the work. A teacher is one who studies the dispositions of his scholars, and adapts himself to the lesson to them.

Rev. Mr. McIlvrar said: I consider the relation that exists between teacher and scholar second only to that between parent and child; and that teachers has as great an opportunity to influence the child as the parent and that we will hold him responsible for the opportunities that are given him.

After brief devotional exercises, the second topic was taken up:

II. The Uniform Lesson System, with discussion upon the use of published preparations for teacher and scholar.

It was opened by Rev. Mr. Squier, who said: After forty years of Sunday School experience, I unhesitatingly say that a system, to be all successful, must adopt the uniform lesson system, and then every teacher in the land, on important part of a Sunday School session, consider this as essential. Without this system, it leaves every one to his own responsibility. Teachers' meeting is an essential for any school. If it makes any pretensions to be of value. In the present acceptance of the word, a teachers meeting helps all—teachers, superintendent and pastor—to better understand the lesson. There will be a uniformity of instruction in the school, thus securing unity in variety.

Rev. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, spoke of the various kind of lessons that we teach, and gave the detail of them, and spoke of the need for them. He then gave the various advice; of the difficulties teachers had in procuring such information elsewhere; and the probability of their attempting it if in such shape they could carry about with them and have them ready at any time.

The question elicited a full and earnest discussion, until the expiration of the time allotted for the meeting.

The question drawer was then opened and the meeting adjourned.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Convention.

The first session of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Convention convened in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. William T. Beatty, President of the organization, in the chair. There was quite a large attendance, most of the ministers of the city being present, as well as many Sabbath School superintendents and teachers—the ladies largely predominating. There are quite a number of delegates from the country, and some earnest Sabbath School workers from abroad.

On taking the chair Mr. Beatty said: I am glad to see so many present of those interested in the Sabbath School work; we have come together that we may learn from each other how we may be better teachers and better superintendents. We want to perfect the organization in our county, and can do this better when we have met together and get to know each other better.

The opening hymn "By Cool Siloams Shady Rill" was then sung, Wm Johnson, Esq., presiding at the organ.

Rev. Mr. Cogswell led in the opening prayer, "Jesus lover of my soul" was then sung, followed by a prayer by Rev. McIlvar.

TOPICS DISCUSSED.

The first topic was then taken up: I. "The Relations of the Sabbath School:" 1—Internal; Teacher and Scholar; 2 Superintendent and School; 3, Pastor and School; 4, School to Parent; 5, School to Church; 6, School to Community.

Rev. Herr opened the discussion. He said: I would have the best man in my church for superintendent; one who is better than the pastor, for often they are poor Sunday School men. The pastor must be, not only a good business man, but must be enthusiastic in the Sunday School work. Successful men have always been enthusiastic men on all lines of labor. We must know the names of all his teachers, and, if possible, of all his scholars. He must have an affection for them which will bind them together by the outward appearance of the child. He must be a good disciplinarian; if he is not there will be a want of love for the school and in the classes; must be able to control the scholars. We must have the lessons the schools are injured by the Superintendent asking too much, and above all, he must be a spiritually minded man, if he would win the souls of his children to Jesus.

Prof. Thompson said: I think this the most important topic that will come before the Convention—scholars come unprepared—with their minds preoccupied with other things. Why this want of interest? It is the fault of the teachers. We must first wake up the teachers, if we would have a live school. The teacher must secure the affection of his scholars, and if he does this he will not have to complaint of a want of attention on the part of scholars.

Rev. Mr. Squier said: We need to give attention to the qualities that go to make a good teacher, and to the means by which we may secure a good teacher for, is the infant class. This should be the end first sought for. Dr. Goss' plan of a separate department, adapted for the work. A teacher is one who studies the dispositions of his scholars, and adapts himself to the lesson to them.

Rev. Mr. McIlvrar said: I consider the relation that exists between teacher and scholar second only to that between parent and child; and that teachers has as great an opportunity to influence the child as the parent and that we will hold him responsible for the opportunities that are given him.

After brief devotional exercises, the second topic was taken up:

II. The Uniform Lesson System, with discussion upon the use of published preparations for teacher and scholar.

It was opened by Rev. Mr. Squier, who said: After forty years of Sunday School experience, I unhesitatingly say that a system, to be all successful, must adopt the uniform lesson system, and then every teacher in the land, on important part of a Sunday School session, consider this as essential. Without this system, it leaves every one to his own responsibility. Teachers' meeting is an essential for any school. If it makes any pretensions to be of value. In the present acceptance of the word, a teachers meeting helps all—teachers, superintendent and pastor—to better understand the lesson. There will be a uniformity of instruction in the school, thus securing unity in variety.

Rev. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, spoke of the various kind of lessons that we teach, and gave the detail of them, and spoke of the need for them. He then gave the various advice; of the difficulties teachers had in procuring such information elsewhere; and the probability of their attempting it if in such shape they could carry about with them and have them ready at any time.

The question elicited a full and earnest discussion, until the expiration of the time allotted for the meeting.

The question drawer was then opened and the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

CONVICTED OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The jury in the case of Simon Levi, tried on Monday for passing counterfeit money, yesterday morning returned a verdict of guilty, with an earnest recommendation to mercy.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

John Adam Schneider, of Somerset county, plead guilty to a violation of the revenue law, in setting up a still without legal authority, although he had not manufactured any liquor. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo six months' imprisonment in the Somerset jail.

SELLING UNSTAMPED BEER.

John Holstein, a beer brewer, who did business in Zollenople, Butler county, was arraigned on a charge of removing beer from his place of manufacture, and for selling the same to his customers without stamping the packages. The evidence went to show that the defendant did business in a small way, and handled a portion of his products to New Brighton, and other towns; that on one occasion a Government officer in New Brighton noticed several kegs of beer in his wagon which had not been stamped and found that he had sold one keg to a customer upon which no stamp had been placed; that when his attention was called to the fact he produced stamps from his pocket, and said that the storekeeper had allowed him to stamp the beer when he sold it; that to others he said he paid the tax at home; that his little brewery in Zollenople had been seized, and some nine packages were found in the cellar of his tavern, which had been removed from his brewery without having been stamped. This was the substance of the evidence for the prosecution, and as the law requires every package to be stamped before it is removed from the place of manufacture, the District Attorney claimed that the case had been clearly and unequivocally made out.

The defence claimed that Holstein was an honest but weak-minded man; that he was not posted with regard to the intricacies of the internal revenue laws, and that he had no intention of defrauding the Government. These particulars were admitted, but the criminal intent was denied, without which it was claimed a conviction could not result. As to the removal from the brewery to the cellar of the tavern, it was claimed that this was done to prevent the beer from being stolen, and that the beer cool, both buildings being upon the same land and with a few feet of each other.

S. A. & W. S. Purviance, Esqs., appeared for the defense, and District Attorney Swoope for the prosecution. The jury, under charge of the Court, found a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

The case of John Fres, *alias* Peter Schneider, indicted for dealing in tobacco without paying the revenue tax, was then taken up, and was still on trial at adjournment.

Supreme Court.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Present—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

Motion in the case of McHugh, Cambria county. Argued by Potts for defendant in error. Court declined to hear the argument for plaintiff in error.

House of Refuge vs. Indiana county, Indiana. Argued by Stewart for plaintiff in error, and Banks, contra.

Tref z vs. the Borough of Johnstown, Cambria county. Argued by Kowgelin for plaintiff in error, and Linton, contra.

Gormley et ux. vs. Kinley, Armstrong county. Argued by Barclay for plaintiff in error, and by Golden, contra.

Mr. Thomas, Esq., on motion of R. F. Lucas, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

Reid's administrator's appeal, Westmoreland county. Argued by Laird for appellant and Dickey, contra.

Kittanning borough vs. Piper, Armstrong county. Continued.

Beacom et al. vs. Calvin et al., Cambria county. Argued by Scott for plaintiff in error and Johnson, contra.

Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning and the following business was transacted:

NOT GUILTY.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Baker, taken up on Monday, was resumed. The testimony adduced went to show that the defendant used the name of Robert Cheesman's father-in-law, without authority, signing Mr. Cheesman's name and initials to the notes in question, the prosecutor, Mr. Alex. Patterson, cashed. A stated in our report yesterday, the defendant in his defence set up that it was a business together, and the defendant claimed the right to sign the notes with the proper authority. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that each party pay one-half the costs.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Commonwealth vs. George Pennington: indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, Hunter Love, a one-legged soldier, prosecutor, Mr. Love formerly owned the Equator House, on Liberty street, Allegheny, near Ferry avenue. Fifteenth ward, and it seems Pennington bought him out for $625, on the 18th of September, 1869. Mr. Love says that Pennington deposited in the Lawrenceville Savings Bank, on the 20th of September, a check for the $625 on that bank at any time. Love asked possession of the hotel awhile. Love asked no note for the money, but he got from Pennington only $75 out of Pennington, leaving $550 yet to be paid. Mr. Young, cashier of the Lawrenceville Savings Bank, testified that on the 18th of September, 1869, Mr. Pennington had no money deposited therein, and he could not therefore have given a check for Mr. Love for any money at that time. Pennington had stock in the hotel also. The jury, under the law and the theory of the defense was that Mr. Pennington thought he could check on his bank for the amount agreed upon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Court then took a recess ready for trial. Court adjourned until this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

242 Desk vs. Ark.
46 Stewart vs. Howard.
7 Hood et al. vs. Morton.
253 Luntz vs. Trautman.
283 Cmarecki vs. Frog.
184 Hoskins et al. vs. Mercur.
20 Abell vs. Rock.
19 Burgess vs. Dicken.
22 Haigh vs. Rutherford.
23 Sperl vs. Semple.
25 Delphy vs. Fairfax.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hird, Recorder for Allegheny County, since last report:

Barbara and Martin Heckman to Adam Reineman, October 21, 1870; 6 acres 140 perches in Ross township. $1,000

Wm. Robinson to Anna Hoenstine, July 15, 1870; lot No. 3 in Robinson's plan of lots in Stewartstown, Shaler township, with buildings. $450

Amelia Pfinace to Wm. Wiesel, April 25, 1870; parts of lots Nos. 78, 79, 80 and 81 in Wray & Brewster's plan of lots Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $495

A. H. Gross to Michael Limpert, September 29, 1870; lot No. 1 and 11 in A. H. Gross' plan of lots in the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh. 2,000

Wm. McKain to Mannas Cannon, October 22, 1870; lot No. 87 in Dr. Amos W. Ewing's plan of lots in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $675

Gustavus Stoy to Wilhelm Besseiman, October 22, 1870; lot No. 97 in plan of lots laid out by Dr. Amos W. Ewing, in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. $800

Wm. Hamilton, Jr. to Alexander Patterson, October 24, 1870; 46 acres 1 rod 28 perches, in Neville township. $2,300

Elizabeth Bond to Wm. T. Logan, January 1, 1869; 16x100 feet on Market street, Manchester, now Allegheny City, with buildings. $2,200

Andrew Colcher to Wm. T. Logan, August 16, 1865; 76x100 feet on Market street, borough of Manchester, now Allegheny City, with buildings. $1,200

Geo. F. Dilhm to Nancy W. Thompson, October 15, 1870; lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in Dilhm's plan of lots, Allegheny City. 1,934 08

Alleged Illegal Sentence.

R. S. Morrison, Esq., yesterday applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of John Birdsall, sentenced to the penitentiary by the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, on an indictment containing two counts—one for house breaking, and the second for larceny—for a term of five years and a half, four years on one count, and a year and a half on the other. Mr. Morrison claimed that the house-breaking merged in the larceny, and that the sentence on the other count was illegal. Chief Justice Thompson suggested that the case be brought up on a writ of error, and not by petition. Mr. Morrison then withdrew his application, and will act upon the suggestion of the Court.

WHAT A CUSTOMER DID.—Monday afternoon the proprietor of a barber shop on Fifth avenue left the establishment for a moment, and when he returned a customer, whose mustache he had been dyeing, had disappeared, and with him nearly all the paraphernalia which goes to make up a complete barber shop. The worst feature of the case is that the barber does not KNOW who the customer was.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Barney Graham and Warren Cooley have been held for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by T. W. Rigdon.

STANDARD TIME.

An Important New Enterprise of the Allegheny Observatory.

Under the directorship of Prof. S. P. Langley, the Allegheny Observatory of the Western University has done some excellent work, and arrangements are now making which will still further enhance its usefulness, not only in regard to scientific results, but in its relation to practical affairs.

In the problem of successful railroad management much depends upon the accurate running of the trains, and as that must be done "on time," anything which will bring into common use a more generally exact standard of time, will be valuable to our railroads, and beneficial to the public at large. Accidents, because station clocks and employees' watches have differed, are known to have occurred, and though the general practice of controlling the movements of the trains by telegraph from a central office by "train dispatchers" has done much in preserving the chances for such accidents, there is still room for improvement in this respect. In view of this fact negotiations are pending with the Allegheny Observatory for introducing a more accurate method of securing standard time, such as the parallel wires have enjoyed in connection with Greenwich Observatory. To accomplish this result, some additional apparatus and appliances have been provided for the Observatory.

To begin with, it has been connected by telegraph with the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the city and Allegheny. There has also been set up and put in working order